

Paper Money

DEVOTED TO THE STUDY OF CURRENCY



A New Hampshire colonial counterfeit of 1742. See Forrest W. Daniel's article on Page 57.

Vol. 7

1968

No. 2

Whole No. 26

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
OF

Society of Paper Money Collectors

© 1968 by The Society of Paper Money Collectors, Inc.

EDUCATIONAL SERIES NOTES

1896 \$1—\$2—\$5 Silver Certificates. "Americana" at it's Finest—Truly our Most Beautiful Issue—A MUST in every collection!

\$1 History Instructing Youth. Crisp New	95.00
\$2 Five Females Group. Crisp New	365.00
\$5 Electricity—An Allegorical Group. Crisp New	395.00
SPECIAL—Crisp New Superb Set (3). In Plastic Holders	845.00
Another Set (3), AU to Crisp New (\$2 in New)	645.00

VERY RARE "CUT-SHEET"

Beautiful "Cut-Sheet" of 1896 \$1—\$2—\$5 Silver Certificates (4 Notes each). The \$2 and \$5 Notes bear the personal Auto-graph of D. N. Morgan. This Great Rarity from the Albert A. Grinnell Collection. Please write for Price.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY NOTES

Beautiful Uncut Sheet, issued by Western Exchange Fire & Marine Insurance Co., of Omaha City, Nebraska—deposited by Bishop Hill Colony, Illinois, November 2, 1857. Consists of \$1—\$2—\$3—\$5 Notes. Price, only 52.50

BEAUTIFUL UNCUT SHEETS

All Superb Sheets of Twelve, Crisp, Unc. Move Up Your Collection to "Blue Ribbon Winner" Status with these "Museum Showpieces," which are in the Forefront of Today's Great Rarities. Sheets of Eighteen Prices upon request.

SILVER CERTIFICATES

201- 1 \$1.00 1928	595.00
201- 1 \$1.00 1928-C	Wanted
201- 5 \$1.00 1928-D	2775.00
201- 6 \$1.00 1928-E	Wanted
201- 8 \$1.00 1935	495.00
201- 9 \$1.00 1935-A	450.00
201-10 \$1.00 1935-B	595.00
201-11 \$1.00 1935-C	435.00
201-12 \$1.00 1935-D	435.00
205- 1 \$5.00 1934	1250.00
205- 3 \$5.00 1934-B	975.00
205- 4 \$5.00 1934-C	575.00
205- 5 \$5.00 1934-C	575.00

EMERGENCY ISSUES

H201 \$1.00 1935-A Hawaii	Write
A201 \$1.00 1935-A North Africa	Write

LEGAL TENDER

101-1 \$1.00 Great Rarity—Only Seven Sheets known	Write
102-4 \$2.00 1928-C	495.00
102-6 \$2.00 1928-E	625.00
102-7 \$2.00 1928-F	435.00
102-8 \$2.00 1928-G	395.00
105-5 \$5.00 1928-D	825.00
105-6 \$5.00 1928-E	495.00

Special—1935-C \$1.00 (201-11), 1928-F \$2.00 (102-7) and 1928-E \$5.00 (105-6). The Three Beautiful "Showpieces" Special during July-Aug. 1,285.00

\$1.00 FEDERAL RESERVE SETS

Last Call at these Bargain prices. Soon there will be a 1963-B Set. Now is the Time to Buy these Superb Crisp New 1963 and 1963-A Sets.

	Either Set	Set, last 2# match	Both Sets (24) last 2# match
Complete Set (12), all Districts	\$15.95	16.95	33.00
Complete Set "Stars," all 12 Dist.	19.95	23.50	46.00
Both Sets (48), on all, last 2# match			74.50
Single Notes, any District \$1.60, Stars, each	\$1.90		

TOM'S CURRENCY ALBUMS

Unit #111—houses Complete, 1963 \$1 F. R. Set, Postpaid	3.65
Unit #111A—houses Complete 1963A \$1 F. R. Set, Postpaid	3.65
Deluxe Post Binder for above Sheets. Size 10½ x 11. Postpaid	4.35

FLIP UP ALBUMS

For Improved Display Albums. Capacity 50 Notes.	12.50
For Large Size Currency. Postpaid	10.50
For Present Size Currency. Postpaid	

IMPORTANT BOOKS - Postpaid

Donlon's "Catalogue of Small Size Notes," 1st Edition	4.75
2nd edition \$2.25, 3rd or New 4th Edition	1.10
Friedberg's "Paper Money of the United States," 6th Edition	14.00
Atwood's "U. S. & Canadian Transportation Tokens," 2nd, Latest Edition	7.50

Book Order includes our 108-page Supply Catalogue. Lists Everything Numis-Accessories and over 450 Books.

WANTED—Alaska, Hawaii, Arizona, Idaho, Nebraska, and other Territorial National Bank Notes. Also, AU-Unc. Jeffries—Spinner National. \$10 Uncut Sheet (18), Etc. Send us your Want List on Large and Small Size Notes, indicating "Grade" desired.

Minimum Order \$5.00 (except Books). Please Add 75c for Air Postage, Registration on Orders less than \$50.00. Buy "Where you get the Best for Less"—at Bebee's (where else)!



Bebee's, inc.
"Pronto Service"



4514 North 30th Street Phone 402-451-4765 Omaha, Nebraska 68111

Paper Money

VOL. 7 NO. 2

SECOND QUARTER 1968

WHOLE NO. 26

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE SOCIETY OF PAPER MONEY COLLECTORS

EditorBarbara R. Mueller, 523 E. Linden Dr., Jefferson, Wis. 53549

Research Consultant, Obsolete CurrencyMrs. C. Elizabeth Osmun

PublisherJ. Roy Pennell, Jr., Box 3005, Anderson, S. C. 29621

Direct only manuscripts and advertising matter to Editor.

Direct all other correspondence about membership affairs, address changes, and back numbers of Paper Money to the Secretary, Vernon L. Brown, Box 8984, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33310.

Membership in the Society of Paper Money Collectors, including a subscription to Paper Money, is available to all interested and responsible collectors upon proper application to the Secretary and payment of a \$4 fee.

Entered as second-class matter July 31, 1967, at the Post Office at Anderson, S. C. 29621 with additional mailing privileges at Federalburg, Md. 21632, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Non-member Subscription, \$5.00 a year. Published quarterly.

ADVERTISING RATES

	<i>One Time</i>	<i>Yearly</i>
Outside Rear Cover	\$37.50	\$140.00
Inside Front & Rear Cover	35.00	130.00
Full Page	30.00	110.00
Half Page	17.50	60.00
Quarter Page	10.00	35.00

Schedule for 1968

	Advertising Deadline	Publication Date
Issue No. 27	Aug. 15, 1968	Sept. 15, 1968
Issue No. 28	Nov. 15, 1968	Dec. 15, 1968

CONTENTS

The Donlon Code Numbering System for Large Size United States Paper Money, by William P. Donlon	39
The Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company, by Warren S. Henderson	42
Portuguese Emergency Currency During and Following World War I, by M. Robert Talisman, M.D.	43
Standard Handbook of Modern U. S. Paper Money: A Review, by Nathan Goldstein II	45
Portraits of Presidents and Vice-Presidents on United States Currency, 1861-1929, by Howard W. Parsball	47
Looking at Literature, by Jerome Remick	50
Supplemental List of the 1929 National Bank Note Sheets, by M. O. Warns	51
A Matter of Dates, by Ronald Horstman	52
Bank Notes by Harrison	52
The \$100 CSA 1864 Series II Printing Plate, by Fred Slaton, Jr.	53
By Their Numbers Ye Shall Know Them!, by Harry M. Coleman	54
Numismatics and Three Presidents: A Sequel, by Frank A. Tannewitz	55
A Colonial Counterfeit, by Forrest W. Daniel	57
Is It Georgia, Pennsylvania, West Virginia or None of Them?, by Frank F. Sprinkle	60
Wanted—A Grading System for Obsolete Currency, by T. G. Harper	60
Is Paper Currency Going Out of Style?, by Raymond H. Greenleaf	61
Paper Money Forgeries Worry World Authorities	62

THE SOCIETY OF PAPER MONEY COLLECTORS, INC.

Call for Annual Meeting	45
Society of Paper Money Collectors Constitution and By-Laws	46
Report of Nominating Committee	46
Blanchard Memorial Award	46
Secretary's Report	63

Society of Paper Money Collectors

OFFICERS

President George W. Wait, Box 165, Glen Ridge, N. J. 07028

Vice-President William P. Donlon, Box 144, Utica, N. Y. 13503

Secretary Vernon L. Brown, P. O. Box 8984, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33310

Treasurer I. T. Kopicki, 5088 S. Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60632

APPOINTEES—1967-68

Librarian Earl Hughes

Attorney Ellis Edlow

BOARD OF GOVERNORS—1967-68

Thomas C. Bain, William P. Donlon, Harley L. Freeman, Nathan Goldstein II, Maurice M. Gould, Warren S. Henderson, Alfred D. Hoch, Richard T. Hooper, Morris Loewenstern, Charles O'Donnell, J. Roy Pennell, Jr., Matt Rother, Glenn B. Smedley, George W. Wait M. O. Warns.

Important Notice

Paper Money Is A Copyrighted Publication

No article originally appearing in this publication, or part thereof or condensation of same, can be reprinted elsewhere without the express permission of the Editor. Although your Officers recognize the publicity value to the Society of occasional reprints, they cannot allow indiscriminate use of the material from PAPER MONEY in other publications even when condoned by the author. Therefore, authors should contact the Editor for permission to reprint their work elsewhere and to make arrangements for copyrighting their work in their own names, if desired. Only in this way can we maintain the integrity of PAPER MONEY and our contributors.

The Donlon Code Numbering System for Large Size United States Paper Money

Copyright 1964, 1966 and 1968 by William P. Donlon

The Donlon Code Numbering System (C) 1964, for United States Small Size Paper Money, enthusiastically received by collectors, is now extended to include UNITED STATES LARGE SIZE PAPER MONEY. The simple code with use is readily memorized.

The Code is identical with that used to identify Small Size Notes. Treasury Notes, Demand Notes, and all types of Interest Bearing Notes, are now coded. The letter "X" may be used as a prefix to designate LARGE SIZE NOTES on any series which is *also* issued in Small Size, or in a combined listing of Large and Small size, to quickly distinguish the Large Size Notes.

TYPE AND DENOMINATION are indicated by the FIRST THREE DIGITS:

FIRST DIGIT indicates the TYPE, of which there are nine Large Size:

- 1—UNITED STATES LEGAL TENDER NOTES
- 2—SILVER CERTIFICATES
- 3—NATIONAL BANK NOTES, including GOLD BANK NOTES
- 4—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES
- 5—FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES
- 6—GOLD CERTIFICATES
- 7—TREASURY or COIN NOTES, 1890 and 1891
- 8—DEMAND NOTES of 1861
- 9—INTEREST BEARING NOTES all Types, and REFUNDING CERTIFICATES

SECOND AND THIRD DIGITS indicate the DENOMINATION:

- 01—ONE DOLLAR
- 02—TWO DOLLARS
- 05—FIVE DOLLARS
- 10—TEN DOLLARS
- 20—TWENTY DOLLARS
- 50—FIFTY DOLLARS
- 00—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

Denominations higher than \$100 are indicated as follows:

- 500—FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS
- 1 M—ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
- 5 M—FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS
- 10M—TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

The SIGNATURE COMBINATION is indicated by numerals placed after the first three digits. Signature Combinations which are repeated on successive series are indicated by a suffix letter in the code numbering.

Issuing District of FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES and FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES is indicated by letters A to L, combined with the first three digits. Then follows the Signature Combination Numerals.

DEMAND NOTES; Suffix letters "A," "B," "C," "H" and "N" indicate where the notes were payable. "A" BOSTON; "B" NEW YORK; "C" PHILADELPHIA; "H" ST. LOUIS; "N" CINCINNATI. Boston, New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis are indicated by the Federal Reserve letters for those Districts. Additional SUFFIX LETTER "F" indicates handwritten "for the" on the Demand Notes.

Reading the Code Digits separately, as in a telephone number, will prove helpful in memorizing the Code:

One-O-One	U. S. Notes Legal Tender, one dollar
Two-O-One	Silver Certificate, one dollar
Three-Ten	National Currency, ten dollars

Four-O-Five	Federal Reserve Bank Note, five dollars
Five-Twenty	Federal Reserve Note, twenty dollars
Six-O-O	Gold Certificate, one hundred dollars
Seven-Ten	Treasury Note, ten dollars
Eight-Twenty	Demand Note, twenty dollars
Nine-Fifty	Interest Bearing Note, fifty dollars

Cataloguers, advertisers and collectors have found numbering essential for quick reference and for double checking to prevent errors in orders, invoices and inventories. The Donlon Code Numbering System (C) has many advantages over an arbitrary system of consecutive numbers with no flexibility that necessitates the use of hundreds of meaningless numbers, frequently changed. Get the habit of using Code Numbering in all paper money transactions.

Signature Combinations of Treasury Officials

Chronologically arranged, with Code Numbers as used after First Three Digits in the Donlon Code Numbering System for Large Size United States Paper Money (C).

Code No.	Register of the Treasury	Treasurer of the U. S.			
1	Lucius E. Chittenden	Francis E. Spinner	15	William S. Rosecrans	Enos H. Nebeker
2	S. B. Colby	Francis E. Spinner	16	William S. Rosecrans	Daniel N. Morgan
3	Noah L. Jeffries	Francis E. Spinner	17	James F. Tillman	Daniel N. Morgan
4	John Allison	Francis E. Spinner	18	James F. Tillman	Ellis H. Roberts
5	John Allison	John C. New	19	Blanche K. Bruce	Ellis H. Roberts
6	John Allison	A. U. Wyman	20	Judson W. Lyons	Ellis H. Roberts
7	John Allison	James Gilfillan	21	Judson W. Lyons	Charles H. Treat
8	Glenni W. Scofield	James Gilfillan	22	William T. Vernon	Charles H. Treat
9	Blanche K. Bruce	James Gilfillan	23	William T. Vernon	Lee McClung
10	Blanche K. Bruce	A. U. Wyman	24	James C. Napier	Lee McClung
11	Blanche K. Bruce	Conrad N. Jordan	25	James C. Napier	Carmi A. Thompson
12	William S. Rosecrans	Conrad N. Jordan	26	James C. Napier	John Burke
13	William S. Rosecrans	James W. Hyatt	27	Gabe E. Parker	John Burke
14	William S. Rosecrans	J. N. Huston	28	Houston B. Teehee	John Burke
			29	William S. Elliott	John Burke
			30	William S. Elliott	Frank White
			31	Harley V. Speelman	Frank White
			32	Walter O. Woods	Frank White
			33	Walter O. Woods	H. T. Tate
			34	Edward E. Jones	Walter O. Woods

Signatures on Federal Reserve Notes, large size

	Secretary of the Treasury	Treasurer of the U. S.			
35	William G. McAdoo	John Burke	37	D. F. Houston	John Burke
36	Carter Glass	John Burke	38	A. W. Mellon	Frank White

United States Legal Tender Notes, Series 1862-1923

ONE DOLLAR NOTES

No.	Series	Register	Treasurer
X101-1	1862	Chittenden	Spinner
X101-1M	1862	Chittenden	Spinner
	ABNCO Monogram on face of note, at right		
101-4	1869	Allison	Spinner
101-4A	1874	Allison	Spinner
101-5	1875	Allison	New
101-5A	1875 Series A	Allison	New
101-5B	1875 Series B	Allison	New
101-5C	1875 Series C	Allison	New
101-5D	1875 Series D	Allison	New
101-5E	1875 Series E	Allison	New
101-6	1875	Allison	Wyman
101-7	1878	Allison	Gilfillan
101-8	1880	Scofield	Gilfillan
101-9	1880	Bruce	Gilfillan
101-10	1880	Bruce	Wyman
101-14R	1880 Red Seal	Rosecrans	Huston
101-14B	1880 Brown Seal	Rosecrans	Huston
101-15B	1880 Brown Seal	Rosecrans	Nebeker
101-15R	1880 Red Seal	Rosecrans	Nebeker

101-17	1880	Tillman	Morgan
101-28	1917	Teehee	Burke
101-29	1917	Elliott	Burke
101-29 S	1917 Reversed Sigs.	Burke	Elliott
101-30	1917	Elliott	White
101-31	1917	Speelman	White
101-31A	1923	Speelman	White

TWO DOLLARS

X102-1	1862	Chittenden	Spinner
	Printed by American Banknote Co.		
X102-1N	1862	Chittenden	Spinner
	Printed by National Banknote Co.		
X102-4	1869	Allison	Spinner
	Face: National Banknote Co. Back: American Banknote Co.		
X102-4A	1874	Allison	Spinner
	Face: Bureau Engraving & Ptg. Back: Columbian Banknote Co.		
X102-5	1875	Allison	New
X102-5A	1875 Series A	Allison	New
X102-5B	1875 Series B	Allison	New
X102-6	1875	Allison	Wyman

X102-7	1878	Allison	Gilfillan
X102-8R	1878 Red Seal	Scofield	Gilfillan
X102-8B	1880 Brown Seal	Scofield	Gilfillan
X102-9	1880	Bruce	Gilfillan
X102-10	1880	Bruce	Wyman
X102-14R	1880 Red Seal	Rosecrans	Huston
X102-14B	1880 Brown Seal	Rosecrans	Huston
102-15	1880	Rosecrans	Nebeker
102-17	1880	Tillman	Morgan
102-28	1917	Teehee	Burke
102-29	1917	Elliott	Burke
102-30	1917	Elliott	White
102-31	1917	Speelman	White

Note: Prefix letter "X" designating Large Size Notes may be omitted when text or listing is known to cover Large Size Notes only.

FIVE DOLLARS

X105-1Ty1	1862	Chittenden	Spinner
Type One inscription on back. Printed by American Banknote Co.			
X105-1Ty2	1862	Chittenden	Spinner
Type Two inscription on back. Printed by National Banknote Co.			
X105-1A1	1863	Chittenden	Spinner
One serial number, upper right. Type two inscription on back.			
X105-1A2	1863	Chittenden	Spinner
Two serial numbers.			
X105-4	1869	Allison	Spinner
X105-5	1875	Allison	New
X105-5A	1875 Series A	Allison	New
X105-5B	1875 Series B	Allison	New
X105-6	1875	Allison	Wyman
X105-7	1878	Allison	Gilfillan
X105-8	1880	Scofield	Gilfillan
X105-9	1880	Bruce	Gilfillan
X105-10B	1880 Brown Seal	Bruce	Wyman
X105-10R	1880 Red Seal	Bruce	Wyman
X105-12	1880	Rosecrans	Jordan
X105-13	1880	Rosecrans	Hyatt
105-14R	1880 Red Seal	Rosecrans	Huston
105-14B	1880 Brown Seal	Rosecrans	Huston
105-15B	1880 Brown Seal	Rosecrans	Nebeker
105-15R	1880 Red Seal	Rosecrans	Nebeker
105-17	1880	Tillman	Morgan
105-19	1880	Bruce	Roberts
105-20	1880	Lyons	Roberts
105-22	1907	Vernon	Treat
105-23	1907	Vernon	McClung
105-24	1907	Napier	McClung
105-25	1907	Napier	Thompson
105-27	1907	Parker	Burke
105-28	1907	Teehee	Burke
105-29	1907	Elliott	Burke
105-30	1907	Elliott	White
105-31	1907	Speelman	White
105-32	1907	Woods	White

TEN DOLLARS

110-1 Ty1	1862	Chittenden	Spinner
Type One inscription on back. Printed by American Banknote Co.			
110-1 Ty2	1862	Chittenden	Spinner
Type Two inscription on back. Printed by American Banknote Co.			
110-1A1	1863	Chittenden	Spinner
One serial number, upper right. Type two inscription on back.			
110-1A2	1863	Chittenden	Spinner
Two serial numbers.			
110-4	1869	Allison	Spinner
110-5	1875	Allison	New
110-5A	1875 Series A	Allison	New
110-7	1878	Allison	Gilfillan
110-8	1880	Scofield	Gilfillan
110-9	1880	Bruce	Gilfillan
110-10B	1880 Brown Seal	Bruce	Wyman

110-10R	1880 Red Seal	Bruce	Wyman
110-12	1880	Rosecrans	Jordan
110-13R	1880 Red Seal	Rosecrans	Hyatt
110-13SP	1880 Red Spikes	Rosecrans	Hyatt
110-14SP	1880 Red Spikes	Rosecrans	Huston
110-14B	1880 Brown Seal	Rosecrans	Huston
110-15B	1880 Brown Seal	Rosecrans	Nebeker
110-15R	1880 Red Seal	Rosecrans	Nebeker
110-17	1880	Tillman	Morgan
110-19	1880	Bruce	Roberts
110-20	1880	Lyons	Roberts
110-20A	1901	Lyons	Roberts
110-21	1901	Lyons	Treat
110-22	1901	Vernon	Treat
110-23	1901	Vernon	McClung
110-24	1901	Napier	McClung
110-27	1901	Parker	Burke
110-28	1901	Teehee	Burke
110-30	1901	Elliott	White
110-31	1901	Speelman	White
110-31A	1923	Speelman	White

TWENTY DOLLARS

120-1 Ty1	1862	Chittenden	Spinner
Type One inscription on back.			
120-1 Ty2	1862	Chittenden	Spinner
Type Two inscription on back.			
120-1A1	1863	Chittenden	Spinner
One serial number, upper right. Type Two inscription on back.			
120-1A2	1863	Chittenden	Spinner
Two serial numbers.			
120-4	1869	Allison	Spinner
120-5	1875	Allison	New
120-7	1878	Allison	Gilfillan
120-8	1880	Scofield	Gilfillan
120-9	1880	Bruce	Gilfillan
120-10B	1880 Brown Seal	Bruce	Wyman
120-10R	1880 Red Seal	Bruce	Wyman
120-12	1880	Rosecrans	Jordan
120-13R	1880 Red Seal	Rosecrans	Hyatt
120-13 SP	1880 Red Spikes	Rosecrans	Hyatt
120-14 SP	1880 Red Spikes	Rosecrans	Huston
120-14B	1880 Brown Seal	Rosecrans	Huston
120-15B	1880 Brown Seal	Rosecrans	Nebeker
120-15R	1880 Red Seal	Rosecrans	Nebeker
120-17	1880	Tillman	Morgan
120-19	1880	Bruce	Roberts
120-20	1880	Lyons	Roberts
120-22	1880	Vernon	Treat
120-23	1880	Vernon	McClung
120-28	1880	Teehee	Burke
120-29	1880	Elliott	Burke

Note: No Legal Tender Notes, \$20 denomination, were issued after Series 1880 (120-29).

FIFTY DOLLARS

150-1 Ty 1	1862	Chittenden	Spinner
Type One inscription on back.			
150-1 Ty 2	1862	Chittenden	Spinner
Type Two inscription on back.			
150-1A1	1863	Chittenden	Spinner
One serial number, upper right. Type Two inscription on back.			
150-1A2	1863	Chittenden	Spinner
Two serial numbers.			
150-4	1869	Allison	Spinner
150-4A	1874	Allison	Spinner
150-6	1875	Allison	Wyman
150-7	1878	Allison	Gilfillan
150-9	1880	Bruce	Gilfillan
150-10	1880	Bruce	Wyman
150-12	1880	Rosecrans	Jordan
150-13R	1880 Red Seal	Rosecrans	Hyatt
150-13SP	1880 Red Spikes	Rosecrans	Hyatt
150-14SP	1880 Red Spikes	Rosecrans	Huston
150-14B	1880 Brown Seal	Rosecrans	Huston
150-17	1880	Tillman	Morgan

150-19	1880	Bruce	Roberts
150-20	1880	Lyons	Roberts

Note: No Legal Tender Notes, \$50 denomination, were issued after Series 1880 (150-20).

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

100-1 Ty 1	1862	Chittenden	Spinner
	Type One inscription on back. Printed by American and National Banknote Cos.		
100-1 Ty 2	1862	Chittenden	Spinner
	Type Two inscription on back. Printed by National Banknote Co.		
100-1 A 1	1863	Chittenden	Spinner
	Type Two inscription on back. Printed by National Banknote Co.		
	One serial number at lower right.		
100-4	1869	Allison	Spinner
100-5	1875	Allison	New
	Above possibly not printed.		
100-5A	1875 Series A	Allison	New
100-6	1875	Allison	Wyman
100-7	1875	Allison	Gilfillan

100-9	1880	Bruce	Gilfillan
100-10	1880	Bruce	Wyman
100-12	1880	Rosecrans	Jordan
100-13R	1880 Red Seal	Rosecrans	Hyatt
100-13SP	1880 Red Spikes	Rosecrans	Hyatt
100-14SP	1880 Red Spikes	Rosecrans	Huston
100-14B	1880 Brown Seal	Rosecrans	Huston
100-17	1880	Tillman	Morgan
100-19	1880	Bruce	Roberts
100-20	1880	Lyons	Roberts
100-24	1880	Napier	McClung

Note: No Legal Tender Notes, \$100 denomination, were issued after Series 1880 (100-24).

(The above is a sampling of the actual numbering system which is now complete and copyrighted for all large size issues of U. S. paper money. The Donlon Code Numbering for U. S. small size notes now almost universally used by collectors was first published in PAPER MONEY.)

The Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company

By Warren S. Henderson



Pictured here is a five dollar note issued by the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company bearing the date March 8, 1844. It bears the signature of the first president of Indiana's first railroad. The note is highly decorated, showing a picture of an early locomotive, and it bears the signature of G. H. Dunn, Treasurer of the State of Indiana at that time. The principal office of the company was at Columbus. The currency was issued upon authority of the Indiana General Assembly. The signature of that first president, Nathan B. Palmer, is distinguishable on the note as is that of Mr. John Roberts, secretary of the corporation.

The year the note was issued corresponds to the period in the history of Indiana's first railroad when it was being built from Vernon to Indianapolis by a private corporation. Construction of the railroad began in 1836 under a charter issued by the state in 1832. After four

years of attempting to lay a level railroad bed through the hills near Madison and an expenditure of approximately \$1,900,000 on the enterprise, the state owned a railroad 20 miles long, extending only to Vernon, when it had been expected that a railroad extending not only to Indianapolis but to LaFayette as well could be built for \$1,300,000.

In 1841, the state withdrew its subsidy for construction of the first railroad, also abandoning an expensive "internal improvements" plan involving a network of highways and canals in the face of bankruptcy. Only through the issuance of notes obtained by real assets, such as the rare one pictured, was it possible for the railroad started from Madison to finally reach Indianapolis on October 1, 1847. The note was engraved and sold by the firm of Rawdon, Wright and Hatch through their Cincinnati western office.

Portuguese Emergency Currency During And Following World War I

By M. Robert Talisman, M.D.

Rarity of any numismatic item is obviously reflected in its absence in most collections and, perhaps, in a feeling of "sour grapes" and rejection by the unsuccessful seekers. But rarity alone should not produce a backlash that suppresses the acquisition of knowledge.

With the continuing increase in attention to foreign paper money, new fields are constantly being explored. The revival of interest in the "notgeld" or emergency money of Germany issued during the World War I period and its aftermath prompts the reminder that the equivalent of this emergency measure was duplicated in a great many of the countries of Europe. The issues of France, Belgium and Austria are well known (although not cataloged in English); less well known are those of other European nations.

Portugal, abiding by her pre-war alliance, sided with England in 1914, and her forces faced the Germans in Angola and Mozambique. The subsequent years saw the seizure of German ships in Portuguese harbors and action of her ground forces on the western front in Europe.

As happened (and continues to happen) in all people undergoing economic unrest, the financial picture in Portugal was classic—"good" money was hoarded. With the developing shortage of small metallic change for ordinary day-to-day life, a substitute was sought for and found in the local issuing of paper currency in one to ten centavo denominations. These notes were largely authorized by the local Municipal Chamber (or town council), although others were issued by local commercial associations, commercial and industrial associations, or charitable organizations.

A search of the English literature available has failed to elicit any specific information about this field of emergency currency. Sten¹ in the first edition of his excellent catalog merely records the existence of emergency notes in the years 1916 to 1922. Loeb² lists a single note from Lisbon for the year 1917. Slabaugh³ in his now out-of-print book states that the war and the insurrections by pro-German Portuguese generals, together with political corruption, inefficiency and over-expansion of governmental employees, markedly weakened the failing economy; he mentions that 2,000 varieties of paper emergency notes were issued and continued to be used for several years after the termination of the war. All of these, he further states, are scarce or rare. This latter statement is certainly true.

In an effort to further my own store of information and to make easier the study of any others interested in this phase of numismatics, a review of my own collection (and this frankly, is meager) and of the available German literature yields the following check lists, which

without doubt are far from complete. Any additions and corrections would be greatly appreciated and welcomed by myself and all other collectors.

NOTE: When a note is marked "2nd Printing" or "Series III," we assume that prior issues have been authorized but may not have been reported.

- ABRANTES—Camara Municipal
no date of issue—good until December 31, 1920
1, 2, 4 centavos
- ALPIARCA—Camara Municipal
May 1, 1920
1, 2 centavos
- AZAMBUJA—Camara Municipal
January 28, 1920
1 centavo
- BARCELLOS—Banco de
September 30, 1918
5 centavos
- BARQUINHA—Camara Municipal
1920
1, 2 centavos
1921
1, 2, 3, 4 centavos
- BRAGA—Camara Municipal
February 14, 1920
1 centavo
- BRAGANCA—Camara Municipal
no date of issue
1, 2 centavos
- CADAVAL—Camara Municipal
no date of issue
2 centavos
- CALDAS da RAINHA—Camara Municipal
August 1920
1, 2 centavos
November 1920
2 centavos
- CALDAS da RAINHA—Associacao Comercial e Industrial
no date of issue
5 centavos
- CASTELO de VIDE—Camara Municipal
August 25, 1919
SERIES II. 2 centavos
- CEZIMBRA—Camara Municipal
January 2, 1920
1 centavo
- CHAMUSCA—Misericordia
April 1, 1920
1, 2, 3 centavos
- COIMBRA—Camara Municipal
1920
1, 2 centavos
August 2, 1921
5, 10 centavos
- CONSTANCIA—Camara Municipal
January 2, 1920
1 centavo
no date of issue—good until December 31, 1921
1 centavo
- CONSTANCIA—Misericordia
no date of issue
3 centavos
- CORUCHE—Camara Municipal
no date of issue
1, 2 centavos



ELVAS—Albergue e Azylo Elvenses

no date of issue

B. 2 centavos

ESPINHO—Associacao Comercial e Industrial

January 1921

4 centavos

FARO—Camara Municipal

March 18, 1920

1 centavo

FIGUEIRA da FEZ—Associacao Comercial

no date of issue

1, 2 centavos

FUNDAO—Camara Municipal

August 1, 1920

A. 2 centavos

GOLEGA—Junta da Frequezia

June 10, 1920

B. 2 centavos

October 14, 1920

A. 1, 2 centavos

July 6, 1921

Series D. 3, 4 centavos

LAGOS—Camara Municipal

April 21, 1920

1 centavo

LEIRA—Associacao Comercial

no date of issue

1, 2 centavos

LISBON—Santo Casa da Misericordia

August 15, 1917

5 centavos

LOUZADA—Camara Municipal

no date of issue

1, 2, 4 centavos

MAFRA—Camara Municipal

September 15, 1920

1, 2 centavos

MANGUALDE—Camara Municipal

September 1, 1920

1 centavo

MATOSINHOS—Camara Municipal

no date of issue

1, 2, 4 centavos

MONCAO—Camara Municipal

no date of issue

1, 2 centavos

MONTEMOR-O-NOVO—Associacao Comercial

no date of issue

1, 2 centavos

MONTEMOR-O-VELHO—Camara Municipal

no date of issue

1, 2 centavos

NISA—Camara Municipal

no date of issue—good until July 31, 1921

1, 2 centavos

same with "NIZA"

1, 2 centavos

OLIVEIRA do HOSPITAL—Camara Municipal

no date of issue

1, 2 centavos

PANAFIEL—Camara Municipal

no date of issue

10 centavos

PENICHE—Camara Municipal

February 21, 1920

1 centavo

PORTALEGRE—Camara Municipal

no date of issue

1 centavo

2nd Series. 1, 2 centavos

PORTO—Companhia Carris de Ferro

no date of issue

3 centavos

SABUGAL—Camara Municipal

no date of issue

1, 2 centavos

SALVATERRA de MAGOS—Camara Municipal

no date of issue

2 centavos

SANTAREM—Camara Municipal

no date of issue



- 1, 2, 2 centavos—the last two of different designs
 SANTO TIRSO—Camara Municipal
 no date of issue
 1, 2, 4, 10 centavos
 SEIXAL—Camara Municipal
 no date of issue
 1, 3 centavos
 SETUBAL—Camara Municipal
 December 24, 1919
 1 centavo
 SOUZEL—Camara Municipal
 no date of issue
 3rd Series, 2 centavos
 TOMAR—Camara Municipal
 February 2, 1920—good until November 31, 1920
 1, 3 centavos

Standard Handbook of Modern U. S. Paper Money

The new *Standard Handbook of Modern U. S. Paper Money*, authored by a very knowledgeable trio, Leon J. Goodman, Jr., John L. Schwartz, and Chuck O'Donnell, is one of the most important catalogs to appear. It is apparent from even a casual glance the tremendous amount of effort, time, and research that was lovingly poured in between the covers.

The catalog covers a wide array of small-sized paper money, and with the exception of the Federal Reserve series is pretty well all-inclusive. "Block" collecting has become a large segment of our paper field, and while it is not new to the scene, this catalog represents the first attempt to correlate a great deal of information, misinformation, and assumptions. Certain combinations of serial number prefixes and suffixes were "thought" to be hard to locate, or scarce. This book affixes a real value to these "block" numbers and allows even the unknowing a chance to profit from lucky finds.

While this catalog does not take the place of the Donlon, Shafer, or Kemm books, it is a very important supplement. For example, how many of us were aware that a \$1 Silver Certificate, Series 1935F, with a serial number starting B 71- J had a value of \$150 in VG/F condition, and \$200 in CU. While only 340,000 of them were printed, very few were noticed while in circulation and the number saved was extremely small. There are a great many other surprises in the book, so it is a most necessary addition to the library of any paper collector.

This very informative 54-page book, complete with numerous illustrations sells for a modest one dollar; it

- TORRES NOVAS—Misericordia
 no date of issue
 A. 1, 2 centavos
 B. 1, 2 centavos
 10 centavos
 TORRES VEDRAS—Camara Municipal
 August 1, 1920
 1, 2 centavos
 TRANCOZO—Camara Municipal
 1920
 1, 2, 4 centavos
 VALENCA—Camara Municipal
 no date of issue
 1, 2 centavos
 VENDAS NOVENSE—Associacao de Socorros Mutuos
 no date of issue
 1, 2, 3, 4 centavos
 VILA de REI—Camara Municipal
 no date of issue—good until July 31, 1921
 2 centavos
 VILA do CONDE—Camara Municipal
 June 20, 1921
 1, 2, 5, 10 centavos
 VILA NOVA de FAMALICAO—Camara Municipal
 no date of issue
 5, 10 centavos

REFERENCES

1. Sten, George J., *Encyclopedia of World Paper Money*, 1st Edition, 1965. Universal Publishing Co.
 2. Loeb, Dr. Walter M., *Catalog of Paper Money Around the World*. Universal Publishing Co.
 3. Slabaugh, Arlie R., *Emergency Monies of the World*, 1914-1924. Spotlite Publications.
- Das Notgeld*, Munich, Germany. Vol. 3: pages 86, 113, 146, 185, 299, 375; 1921. Vol. 4: pages 9, 155; 1922.

is the bargain of the year. We owe a great debt to these three collectors for affording us with the chance to become aware of the potentials of our collection.

NATHAN GOLDSTEIN II

Call for Annual Meeting

The Society of Paper Money Collectors, Inc., will hold its eighth Annual Meeting on August 23, 1968, in the Hotel Cortez at San Diego, California. As required in our By-laws, it is being held in conjunction with the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association.

We have an agreement with the Token and Medal Society whereby we alternate in having dinner or luncheon meetings. Since we had a dinner meeting last year in Miami, it is our turn for a luncheon meeting at San Diego. Our luncheon is scheduled for 12 o'clock noon, in the Don Room.

Six members of the Board of Governors will be elected (please see further details of this elsewhere in this issue) and there will be some other business items on the agenda, but the meeting will be largely a social occasion for the paper money collectors. There will be a business meeting of the newly elected Board immediately following the dinner.

The Society has reserved a hospitality room at the hotel where we can meet our collecting friends. This room will be available to all members, Tuesday through Saturday, inclusive. Information as to its location will be posted on the bulletin board or can be obtained from officers of the Society or from the information service of the hotel.

Tickets for the luncheon may be obtained at San Diego from officers of the Society or from bourse dealers in paper money. The complete luncheon cost will be about \$4, a modest sum in these inflationary times. Information may be obtained from our Chairman of Arrangements, Mr. Raymond S. Toy, 1225 North 3rd, El Cajon, California 92021.

Please plan to attend!

GEORGE W. WAIT.
President, SPMC.

Society of Paper Money Collectors Constitution and By-Laws

ARTICLE III (as amended February 1968)

Officers - Governors - Executive Board

- Section 1.* The Society shall have a president, vice president, a secretary, a treasurer, an Immediate Past President, and a 15-member Board of Governors.
- Section 2.* The officers and Board of Governors shall constitute the Executive Board who shall manage, operate and conduct the affairs of the Society.
- Section 3.* A total of 15 members of the Board shall be elected from the membership-at-large by a majority vote of society members in attendance at the annual meeting of the Society.
- a. The president shall appoint a nominating committee of 3 members who shall submit to the members at the annual meeting the nominees to be elected to fill the vacancies existing in the Board of Governors; the membership shall be notified of these nominations at least 30 days prior to the annual meeting. Any additional nominations may be made by written petition signed by 10 members in good standing and delivered to the secretary at least 10 days prior to the annual meeting.
- Section 4.* The President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected by the Board of Governors from among its own members or from the membership-at-large.
- Section 5.* The officers and the Board of Governors shall have the usual duties delegated to their respective officers to conduct the affairs of the Society and shall serve without compensations, except as may be authorized by the Executive Board.
- Section 6.* Officers shall be elected for a period of two years. Members of the Board of Governors shall serve for three years. In order to provide for a continued personnel carry-over in the administration of the Society, elections to the Board of Governors shall be staggered, five members being elected each year, except that during the period of change-over from 2 to 3 year terms, elections will be as follows:
- 1968—5 members will be elected for 2 years and 1 member for 3 years
 - 1969—4 members will be elected for 2 years and 5 members for 3 years
- Section 7.* All officers and governors must be members of good standing in the Society and shall hold office until their successors take office. All officers and board members may be reelected.
- Section 8.* The President shall preside at all meetings and generally supervise all matters of business, or of

interest to the Society. In the absence of the President at any meeting, the next highest officer present shall preside.

Report of Nominating Committee

In accordance with revised Article III of the By-Laws of this Society, this Committee nominates the following to serve as members of the Board of Governors for the terms indicated:

Three year term

Glenn B. Smedley

Two year terms

Harley L. Freeman
Nathan Goldstein II
Maurice M. Gould
Alfred D. Hoch
John H. Morris

Other nominations may be made as provided by the By-Laws. Election will take place at our Annual Meeting to be held at San Diego on August 23, 1968.

THOMAS C. BAIN
Chairman, Nominating Committee

Blanchard Memorial Award

Charles F. Blanchard (#401) is establishing an annual award in memory of his uncle, the late Dr. Julian Blanchard (#4) well-known paper money collector, Vice-President of The Society of Paper Money Collectors and President of The Essay-Proof Society.

Under the terms of the agreement, Charles Blanchard will turn over a sum of money to the Society to be kept in a special account. The income from this fund is to be used to provide an annual award as an incentive for exhibits in these fields in which Dr. Blanchard was most interested:

- (a) Proof notes
- (b) Tie-in of stamps and paper money
- (c) Matching vignettes on paper money with other vignettes, such as on mounted die proofs, patriotic envelopes, etc.

The award will be given for the best exhibit in any of the above categories at the ANA Convention. The material exhibited may consist of any paper money, American or foreign. The winning exhibit will be selected by the Awards Committee of the Society of Paper Money Collectors and the award will be presented at the Annual Meeting.

WARNING!

Paul E. Garland has advised that unmarked reproductions of the Bank of East Tennessee notes are being offered in uncut sheets. Collectors are advised to be on the lookout for these sheets, as some have been offered as genuine.

J. ROY PENNELL, JR.

Portraits of Presidents and Vice-Presidents on United States Currency, 1861-1929

By Howard W. Parshall

The portraits of 12 Presidents and one Vice-President of the United States appear on our currency between the first year of its printing in 1861 and the introduction of the new smaller size notes on July 10, 1929. For this study, all types, denominations, and series of currency are examined, with the exception of the Compound Interest Treasury Notes and Fractional Currency.

Portraits of Presidents appear on every type of currency except the Treasury or Coin Notes of 1890 and 1891 and the National Bank Notes of the First Charter Period (1863-1882). They appear on every denomination from \$1 to \$10,000 with the exception of the \$1,000 notes.

The only living President to have his portrait on our currency was *Abraham Lincoln*. It appeared on the \$10 Demand Notes of 1861 and the \$10 Legal Tender Notes of 1862 and 1863.

The portraits of four Presidents and one Vice-President appeared on our currency for the first time the year following their deaths.

James A. Garfield was shot on July 2, 1881, his first year in office, and died on September 19, 1881. His portrait appeared on the \$5 National Bank Notes of 1882 and the \$20 Gold Certificates of 1882.

Ulysses S. Grant died on July 23, 1885. His portrait appeared on the first \$5 Silver Certificates. These were issued the following year as the Series of 1886.

Benjamin Harrison died March 13, 1901. His portrait appeared on the \$5 National Bank Notes of the Third Charter Period which were issued the following year as the Series of 1902.

William McKinley was shot on September 6, 1901, and died on September 14, 1901. His portrait appeared on the \$10 National Bank Notes of the Third Charter Period which were issued the following year as the Series of 1902.

Vice-President *Thomas A. Hendricks* died in 1885 after serving for eight months under Grover Cleveland. His portrait appeared on the \$10 Silver Certificates which were issued the following year as the Series of 1886.

PORTRAITS

GEORGE WASHINGTON

1789—1797

The same portrait is used on each type, denomination, and series of currency on which he appears. However, in 10 series (1869, 1874, 1875, 1878, 1880, 1896, 1905, 1906, 1917, and 1922) he faces left; in four series (1882, 1899, 1918, and 1923) he faces right.

He appears on five types (Legal Tender Notes, Silver Certificates, National Bank Notes (back), Federal Reserve Notes, and Gold Certificates), four denominations (\$1, \$2, \$5, and \$20), and 14 series of currency.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

1801—1809

He appears on two types (Legal Tender Notes and Federal Reserve Bank Notes), one denomination (\$2), and seven series of currency (1869, 1874, 1875, 1878, 1880, 1917, and 1918).

JAMES MADISON

1809—1817

The same portrait is used on each type and series of currency on which he appears.

He appears on three types (Legal Tender Notes, Federal Reserve Notes, and Gold Certificates), one denomination (\$5,000), and four series of currency (1878, 1882, 1888, and 1918).

JAMES MONROE

1817—1825

He appears on one type (Silver Certificates), one denomination (\$100), and three series of currency (1878, 1880 Certificates of Deposit, and 1891).

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

1825—1829

He appears on one type (Legal Tender Notes), one denomination (\$500), and one series of currency (1869).

ANDREW JACKSON

1829—1837

The same portrait is used on each type, denomination, and series of currency on which he appears.

He appears on four types (Legal Tender Notes, Federal Reserve Bank Notes, Federal Reserve Notes, and Gold Certificates), three denominations (\$5, \$10, and \$10,000), and 12 series of currency (1869, 1875, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1888, 1900, 1907, 1914, 1915, 1918, and 1923).

He is the only President to appear on two denominations (\$5 and \$10,000) of the same type (Legal Tender Notes) of the same series (1878).

No other President appears on three denominations of the same type currency (Legal Tender Notes).



One dollar Silver Certificate, reverse of Educational Note, portraits of George and Martha Washington



Two dollar Federal Reserve Bank Note, Series of 1918, portrait of Jefferson



Five dollar United States Note, Series of 1907, portrait of Jackson

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
1861—1865

Three portraits of Lincoln are used on our currency. The first appears on the Demand Notes of 1861 and Legal Tender Notes of 1862 and 1863. The second appears on all other notes except the Gold Certificates of 1882 and 1922.

He appears on six types (Demand Notes, Legal Tender Notes, Silver Certificates, Federal Reserve Bank Notes, Federal Reserve Notes, and Gold Certificates), five denominations (\$1, \$5, \$10, \$100, and \$500), and 14 series

of currency (1861, 1862, 1863, 1869, 1875, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1899, 1914, 1915, 1918, 1922, and 1923).

His portrait appears on more types of currency than any other President.

ULYSSES S. GRANT
1869—1877

The same portrait is used on each type, denomination, and series of currency on which he appears. In the 1899 Series he faces left, on all others he faces right.



One dollar Silver Certificate, Series of 1899, portraits of Lincoln and Grant



Five dollar National Bank Note, Second Charter Period, portrait of Garfield



Twenty dollar Federal Reserve Note, Series of 1914, portrait of Cleveland

He appears on four types (Silver Certificates, Federal Reserve Bank Notes, Federal Reserve Notes, and Gold Certificates), three denominations (\$1, \$5, and \$50), and eight series of currency (1886, 1891, 1896 (back), 1899, 1913, 1914, 1918, and 1922).

JAMES A. GARFIELD

1881

Different portraits are used on the two types of currency (National Bank Notes and Gold Certificates) on which he appears.

He appears on two denominations (\$5 and \$20), and one series of currency (1882).

GROVER CLEVELAND

1885—1889 and 1893—1897

He appears on two types (Federal Reserve Bank Notes and Federal Reserve Notes), one denomination (\$20), and three series of currency (1914, 1915, and 1918).

BENJAMIN HARRISON

1889—1893

He appears on one type (National Bank Notes), one denomination (\$5), and one series of currency (1902).

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

1897—1901

He appears on one type (National Bank Notes), one denomination (\$10), and one series of currency (1902).

VICE-PRESIDENT THOMAS A. HENDRICKS

1885

He appears on one type (Silver Certificates), one denomination (\$10), and three series of currency (1886, 1891, and 1908).

Type	Denomination	Series	President
Demand Notes	\$10	1861	Lincoln
Legal Tender Notes	\$1	1869	Washington
Legal Tender Notes	\$1	1874	Washington
Legal Tender Notes	\$1	1875	Washington
Legal Tender Notes	\$1	1878	Washington
Legal Tender Notes	\$1	1880	Washington
Legal Tender Notes	\$1	1917	Washington
Legal Tender Notes	\$1	1923	Washington
Legal Tender Notes	\$2	1869	Jefferson
Legal Tender Notes	\$2	1874	Jefferson
Legal Tender Notes	\$2	1875	Jefferson
Legal Tender Notes	\$2	1878	Jefferson
Legal Tender Notes	\$2	1880	Jefferson
Legal Tender Notes	\$2	1917	Jefferson
Legal Tender Notes	\$5	1869	Jackson
Legal Tender Notes	\$5	1875	Jackson
Legal Tender Notes	\$5	1878	Jackson
Legal Tender Notes	\$5	1880	Jackson
Legal Tender Notes	\$10	1862	Lincoln
Legal Tender Notes	\$10	1863	Lincoln
Legal Tender Notes	\$10	1923	Jackson
Legal Tender Notes	\$100	1869	Lincoln
Legal Tender Notes	\$100	1875	Lincoln
Legal Tender Notes	\$100	1878	Lincoln
Legal Tender Notes	\$100	1880	Lincoln
Legal Tender Notes	\$500	1869	Adams
Legal Tender Notes	\$5,000	1878	Madison
Legal Tender Notes	\$10,000	1878	Jackson
Silver Certificates	\$1	1896	Washington (back)
Silver Certificates	\$1	1899	Lincoln
Silver Certificates	\$1	1899	Grant
Silver Certificates	\$1	1923	Washington
Silver Certificates	\$2	1899	Washington
Silver Certificates	\$5	1886	Grant
Silver Certificates	\$5	1891	Grant
Silver Certificates	\$5	1896	Grant (back)
Silver Certificates	\$5	1923	Lincoln
Silver Certificates	\$100	1878	Monroe
Silver Certificates	\$100	1880	Monroe
Silver Certificates	\$100	1891	Monroe
National Bank Notes	\$5	1882	Garfield
National Bank Notes	\$5	1882	Washington (back)
National Bank Notes	\$5	1902	Harrison
National Bank Notes	\$10	1902	McKinley
Federal Reserve Bank Notes	\$1	1918	Washington
Federal Reserve Bank Notes	\$2	1918	Jefferson
Federal Reserve Bank Notes	\$5	1915	Lincoln
Federal Reserve Bank Notes	\$5	1918	Lincoln
Federal Reserve Bank Notes	\$10	1915	Jackson
Federal Reserve Bank Notes	\$10	1918	Jackson
Federal Reserve Bank Notes	\$20	1915	Cleveland
Federal Reserve Bank Notes	\$20	1918	Cleveland
Federal Reserve Bank Notes	\$50	1918	Grant
Federal Reserve Notes	\$5	1914	Lincoln
Federal Reserve Notes	\$10	1914	Jackson
Federal Reserve Notes	\$20	1914	Cleveland
Federal Reserve Notes	\$50	1914	Grant
Federal Reserve Notes	\$5,000	1918	Madison
Gold Certificates	\$20	1882	Garfield
Gold Certificates	\$20	1905	Washington
Gold Certificates	\$20	1906	Washington
Gold Certificates	\$20	1922	Washington
Gold Certificates	\$50	1913	Grant
Gold Certificates	\$50	1922	Grant
Gold Certificates	\$500	1882	Lincoln
Gold Certificates	\$500	1922	Lincoln
Gold Certificates	\$5,000	1882	Madison

Gold Certificates	\$5,000	1888	Madison
Gold Certificates	\$10,000	1882	Jackson
Gold Certificates	\$10,000	1888	Jackson
Gold Certificates	\$10,000	1900	Jackson

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Friedberg, Robert, *Paper Money of the United States*, (Fifth Edition), The Coin and Currency Institute, Inc., New York, 1964.

The World Book Encyclopedia, Field Enterprises Educational Corporation, Chicago, 1962.

Looking at Literature

A History of the Regular Banknote Issues of South Africa, by Walter Bergman, 21 mimeographed pages, no illustrations, not priced, 1967. Privately printed and obtainable from Walter Bergman, 5 the Clovers, Culver St. Orangezicht, Cape Town, Republic of South Africa.

Walter Bergman, president of the South African Numismatic Society and one of the world's leading collectors of the bank notes of South Africa, has produced the first booklet listing its lengthy series of banks and their notes from the 1782 issues of the Dutch East India Co. through the present "mini" rand notes of the Republic of South Africa. It is interesting that Mr. Bergman's wife is a direct descendant of the owners of the now liquidated Barry and Nephews Bank of the Cape of Good Hope, which issued a number of colorful notes.

(Continued on Page 54)

WANTED

Current Size Error Notes—all denominations. Describe completely with asking price. Will trade errors, silver certificates, or coins.

JIM GREENE

P. O. Box 182

Sparta, North Carolina 28675

Supplemental List of the 1929 National Bank Note Sheets

By M. O. Warns

We were delighted with the response from our membership in reporting additional sheets of the 1929 National Bank Note Series. It was indeed fruitful, for no less than 137 sheets not previously reported can now be added to the original listing of 294 sheets appearing in Issue No. 4, Volume 6 of PAPER MONEY. These additions bring the total to 431 sheets known to have been preserved. The newly reported sheets are as follows:

ALABAMA		MAINE		OHIO		TEXAS	
Charter		494 Bath	5			2455 Dallas	5
13358 Birmingham	\$5			13596 New Lexington	5	3623 Dallas	5
ARKANSAS		MARYLAND		14020 Toledo	10	5786 Aspermont	10
13520 Helena	5	8456 La Plata	5	OKLAHOMA		6572 Waco	5, 10, 20
CALIFORNIA		MASSACHUSETTS		77 Scranton	5	6956 San Antonio	5
6268 Ontario	5	490 Fairhaven	5	4830 El Reno	5	7617 Nocomo	5
9897 Pleasanton	5	588 Malden	5	5985 El Reno	5, 10	8195 Teague	5
10100 Redding	5	633 Haverhill	5	10209 Hennessey	5	8573 Brady	5
10107 Sacramento	5	969 Beverly	5	PENNSYLVANIA		8645 Houston	5, 10, 20
13212 Palo Alto	5	1014 Lawrence	5	148 West Chester	5	8899 Galveston	10
COLORADO		MICHIGAN		175 Williamsport	5	10152 Houston	5, 10, 20
9009 Carbondale	5	1812 Cassopolis	5	240 Lebanon	5	10169 Pharr	5
CONNECTICUT		MINNESOTA		539 Philadelphia	5, 10, 20	10694 Dawson	5
780 Waterbury	5	4831 Appleton	5	544 Philadelphia	5	11749 Dallas	5
FLORIDA		9596 Starbuck	5	604 York	5	12736 Dallas	5
13383 Winter Haven	5	13108 Minneapolis	5	683 Lancaster	5, 10	12769 El Paso	5
13641 Homestead	5	MISSOURI		5000 Wilmerding	10	13107 Cleburne	5
ILLINOIS		8509 Clinton	5	8320 Springdale	5	13249 Wellington	5
6143 Kinmundy	10	MONTANA		9340 Moscow	5	13428 Clarksville	5
9183 Arenzville	5	7990 Glasgow	5, 10	9526 McAllisterville	10, 20	13511 Plano	5
10173 Staunton	5	9486 Hamilton	5	13197 Jersey Shore	5	13516 Waxahachie	5
10180 Waterloo	5	NEBRASKA		13585 Charleroi	5	13578 San Antonio	10, 20
INDIANA		9217 Tilden	5	13606 Portland	5	13598 Stamford	5
571 Crawfordsville	5	9395 Grand Island	10	SOUTH DAKOTA		13683 Houston	20
1032 Seymour	5	9831 Leigh	5	13589 Viborg	10	13925 Houston	10
13305 Bluffton	5	9908 South Omaha	5	TENNESSEE		14283 San Antonio	5
13317 Bluffton	5	13408 Freemont	5	10198 Fayetteville	20	13315 Edinburg	10
13503 Poseyville	5	13425 Sidney	5	RELATIVE SCARCITY BY STATES		VIRGINIA	
13531 East Chicago	5	NEW HAMPSHIRE		Of the 442 sheets reported to date, we have listed below their relative scarcity by State together with the number of sheets reported for the State in parenthesis:		10325 Fredericksburg	5
13532 East Chicago	5	559 Keene	5			12477 Quantico	5
IOWA		2240 Nassau	5, 10, 20	Arizona	(1)	WASHINGTON	
13073 Toledo	5	887 Winchester	5	Delaware	(1)	13444 Reardan	5
KANSAS		NEW JERSEY		District of Columbia	(1)	WISCONSIN	
8796 Fort Leavenworth	5	587 New Brunswick	5	North Carolina	(1)	178 Columbus	5
KENTUCKY		6508 Pleasantville	5	Idaho	(2)	873 Elkhorn	5
9320 Jackson	5	NEW YORK		Nevada	(2)	6663 Rice Lake	10, 20
9880 Wilmore	5	29 New York City	10	New Mexico	(2)	9140 Superior	5
LOUISIANA		349 Newark	10	Rhode Island	(2)	9606 Neilsville	5
13648 Shreveport	5	382 Brockport	10	Wyoming	(2)	13487 Phillips	10
13732 Gretna	5	886 Genesco	5	Maryland	(3)	13529 Durand	5
		1027 Lyons	10	Mississippi	(3)		
		6482 Remsen	5	North Dakota	(3)		
				South Carolina	(3)		

Tennessee	(6)	California	(12)
Utah	(6)	Wisconsin	(12)
Washington	(7)	Colorado	(13)
Minnesota	(7)	Connecticut	(13)
Montana	(8)	Indiana	(13)
New Hampshire	(9)	Ohio	(14)
Florida	(9)	Nebraska	(19)
New Jersey	(9)	Michigan	(27)
Kansas	(10)	Pennsylvania	(33)
Iowa	(11)	Texas	(42)
Illinois	(12)	New York	(49)
Massachusetts	(12)		

DENOMINATION AVAILABILITY

Of the 431 sheets reported to date we are able to break-down by percentages the availability of these sheets according to denomination:

\$5 Value	61.8%
\$10 Value	26.44%
\$20 Value	10.01%
\$50 Value	1.00%
\$100 Value	.75%

The percentages speak for themselves as to scarcity of each denomination.

CORRECTION

On page 104, Issue No. 4, Volume 6 of PAPER MONEY wherein the original listing of these sheets appeared, charter 13032 was listed as Erie, Pa. in error. It should have been Philadelphia. This is the Erie National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. Charter 12608 of Montana should read Lewistown.

SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS

were made by those member-collectors and dealers who responded so graciously in giving their time and effort to make this information available to you. They are: Newton J. Cummings, Wm. P. Donlon, Rev. G. F. Esser, Gordon Gill, Virgil Jackson, Arthur and Paul Kagin, Joseph Kinney, Abe Kossoff, J. L. Massetti, George A. Nicholson, Johnny O. Wm. A. Philpott, Ben Stack, James A. Stiff, Louis Van Belkum, and Jim Waters.

A Matter of Dates

By Ronald Horstman

At first glance this \$10 bill appears to be an ordinary third charter note on the First National Bank in St. Louis bearing the date of February 25, 1903. The only thing wrong is that this bank did not open for business until 16 years later, on July 7, 1919. This new bank came about thru the merger of three large downtown banks.

First was the Third National Bank charter #170 which was used by the new bank. The Third National was the oldest national bank in Missouri and one of the largest. The second bank involved was the Mechanics American National Bank #7715, which was created on May 23, 1905, by the joining of the Mechanics National Bank #5788 and the American Exchange National Bank #7570. The third bank involved was the St. Louis Union Bank,



wholly owned by the St. Louis Union Trust Co., which became the St. Louis Union National Bank #11366 for a day to meet the requirement of the Comptroller of Currency that all banks merging be national banks. But just how could this bill bear a date nine years before Frank Watts, the president of Third National and later First National had arrived in St. Louis from Memphis? Could this have been a premonition on the part of someone at the Bureau of Printing and Engraving?

The most logical explanation is that with the creation of this new bank there was so great a desire on the part of its officers to circulate notes bearing the title of First National Bank in St. Louis that plates from the old Third National, already bearing the charter #170, were reused by just changing the title of the bank and leaving the remainder of the plate including the date as it was. The author has several notes of the Third National bearing the same date, probably the first issuance of third charter notes by this bank. By September 12, 1919, just two months later, the First National had \$1,859,597 worth of notes in circulation, which all goes to show that dated national bank notes can be very misleading.

Bank Notes by Harrisons

SPMC attorney Ellis Edlow has submitted the following additions and corrections to William Harrison's study "Bank Notes Engraved by Harrisons in the U. S." in PAPER MONEY No. 23:

A \$1 Merchants Bank of Alexandria, District of Columbia was omitted.

The \$20 Bank of Potomac listed as Georgetown, District of Columbia should be listed as Alexandria.

A \$100 note of Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington was not listed.

The \$100 CSA 1864 Series II Printing Plate

By Fred Slaton, Jr.

This plate, measuring 9x14x $\frac{3}{8}$ inches and weighing six pounds, was supposedly brought home as a souvenir of the "War" by a Union soldier named Dr. Wm. Brady, a native of Michigan.

It came to light at the sale of the effects of an elderly woman, Mrs. Gladys Smith, at Newark, Ohio, in August 1965. Paul Jagger of Akron, Ohio bought it and subsequently sold it to me in March 1966. Mrs. Smith evidently acquired it from her mother's half-sister, who had married Dr. Brady.

If anyone has any means of tracing the history of the plate further, I would appreciate hearing of it. It is possible that there is some record of the disposition of the plates at the close of the war.



WE BUY AND SELL

**LARGE SIZE U. S.
PAPER MONEY**

WANTED:

Choice Condition and Scarce
Large Size Notes Only.

**SEND LIST FIRST, WITH
CONDITION AND PRICES.**

L. S. WERNER

1270 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10001

Phone LA 4-5669

*SOCIETY CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL
NUMISMATISTS*

ASK YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT US

By Their Numbers Ye Shall Know Them!

By Harry M. Coleman

For reasons that perhaps only a psychiatrist could explain, a certain type of paper money collector openly deprecates low serial numbers as a factor in collecting. Secretly, these deprecators often have many choice numbers in their collections. Most of these fellows are of the "old school": They specialize in large size notes, fractionals, and other types issued before the present so-called small size currency. A newcomer to the hobby might wonder if this new small currency is here to stay!

Example: A certain collector expresses himself on the subject with a statement, "I never ran a temperature over low serial numbers." Regularly, he seems to find in his collection a few of these no-temperature notes for which he asks up to 10 times catalog over the same note of ordinary serial number.

Example: At the recent ANA convention in Miami, a dealer bought several attractive low serial number notes. A low-number collector watched. A day later he asked the dealer, who is also a well-known paper collector, to show him some low numbers. The dealer-collector brushed aside the request, stating he didn't bother with numbers. Asked if he would sell the low numbers he

bought the day before, the D-C naively replied "Oh, no! I put those in my collection."

To those who are untroubled by mental blocks or artificial impediments, and who brazenly collect low numbers, the accompanying table may be informative. Theoretically, a note numbered between 1 and 9 should be valued at 9 times that of one between 10 and 99. This is rarely true because of the many inexact and unstable factors that govern the availability of serial numbers.

Example: The \$1 1963 Chicago 000....* and St. Louis 0000....* are among the scarcest of this FRN series. A number of interesting and occasionally logical reasons for this scarcity are available to choose from—in lieu of the notes!

Example: The \$1 1963 Nos. 1-100 will be difficult to acquire because, presumably, the boys at the Federal Reserve Banks divided the 12 packs among themselves. Otherwise, how could all twelve \$1 notes of this series, each with No. 17, be on exhibit at the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank?

A much simpler answer is at hand for what became of the \$1 1963A Minneapolis Star notes Nos. 1-100. I got them. According to the dealer who sold them to me, the entire pack was found intact by a bank teller.

Collecting low serial numbers is not an exact process. But neither is a bad habit—as some scoffers would have it appear!

Paper Money Frequency Table of Serial No. Digits
Total Notes Serial Nos.

9	00000001-9
90	00000010-99
900	00000100-999
9000	00001000-9999
90000	00010000-99999
900000	00100000-999999
9000000	01000000-9999999
90000000	10000000-99999999

The above table illustrates the total number of notes, beginning with one or more zeros, that would be produced in a normal run of 100,000,000 pieces of currency (the last note is a star, used to record a round number—not possible with the present eight-digit system). Example: There are 9 notes in each 100,000,000 printed that have 7 zeros preceding the last digit. There are 90 notes that have 6 zeros preceding the last digit, 900 that have 5, etc.

Looking at Literature

(Continued from Page 50)

The booklet is divided into three main sections: Pages 1 through 9 are devoted to a history of the bank notes of South Africa. The data deal with the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, South African Republic (Transvaal), Orange Free State, Post Anglo-Boer War Period and Union of South Africa, and the Republic of South Africa.

Pages 10 through 13 give a listing for the same areas of the many private and government banks, their head offices, dates of operation and eventual fate. Pages 14

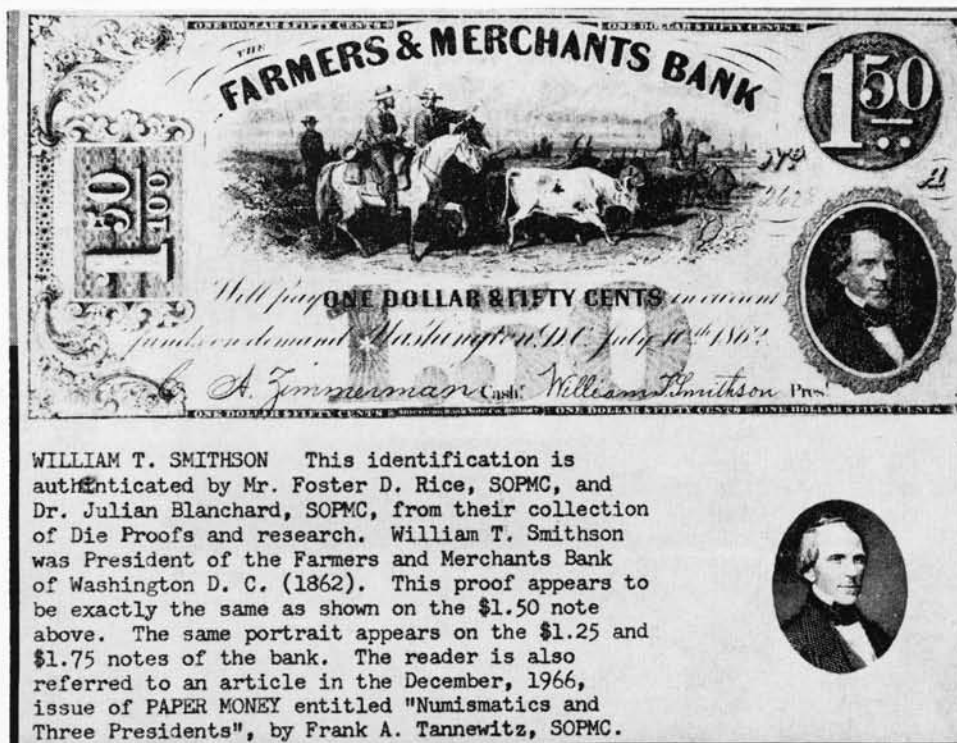
through 21 give a listing of the denominations of the notes for all the private and government banks in the above areas. In most cases the dates appearing on the notes are not stated, as they were hand-dated. However, the dates for most governmental issues are given. The emergency issues of the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902 are also given.

There is a great deal of information on the private banks which demonstrates their notes to be an interesting and fairly lengthy series for the specialist.

JEROME REMICK

Numismatics and Three Presidents: A Sequel

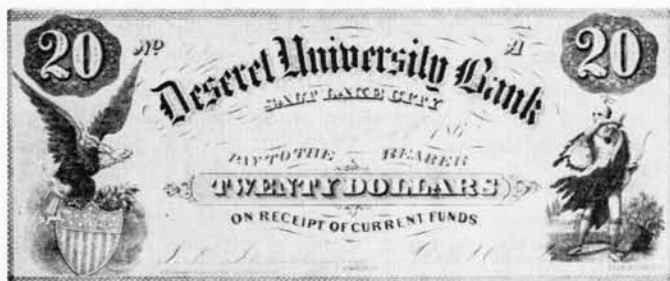
By Frank A. Tannewitz



The December, 1966 issue of PAPER MONEY carried an article pertaining to the various paper money issues that bore the likenesses of Presidents Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk and Andrew Johnson. Certain questions were raised therein relating to the identity of likenesses of Andrew Johnson.

As is often the case, the numismatic fraternity supplied the answers to the questions posed. The first letter re-

ceived as a result of the article was from Mr. Charles Affleck, the well known numismatist from Winchester, Virginia. In his letter he referred to the history of the American Bank Note Company which contained the same reproduction of the vignette of Andrew Johnson as is found on the \$5 note of the State of Louisiana and referred to as "Bust of Governor." Thus we have properly identified the only known note to carry a vignette of President Andrew Johnson.



WANTED OBSOLETE PAPER MONEY

(Bank Notes, Script, Warrants, Drafts)

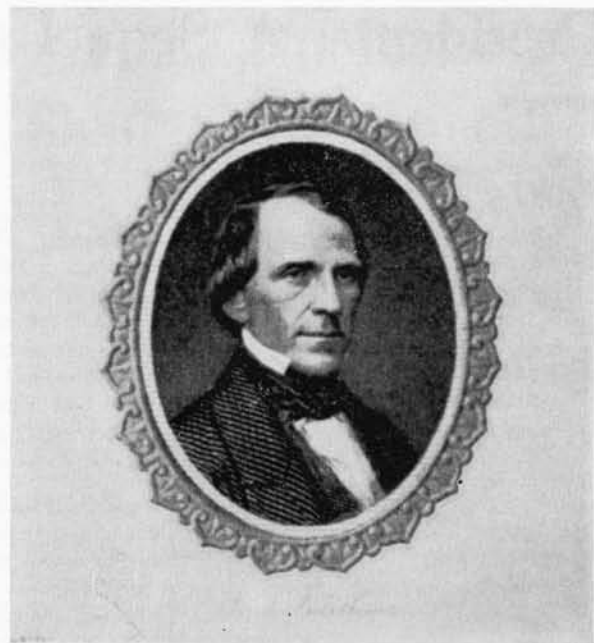
of the AMERICAN WEST

Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Montana, New Mexico, Colorado; Dakota, Deseret, Indian, Jefferson Territories!

Cash paid, or fine Obsolete Paper traded.

Have Proof notes from most states, individual rarities, seldom seen denominationals, Kirtlands, topicals; Colonial, Continental; CSA, Southern States notes and bonds. Also have duplicate Western rarities for advantageous trade.

JOHN J. FORD, JR. 176 HENDRICKSON AVE., ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y.



The next letter we received related to the identification of the \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 notes of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Washington, D. C., which were reputed to bear the vignette of Andrew Johnson. The answer to this question was supplied by Mr. Foster W. Rice of Granby, Connecticut. Mr. Rice wrote that as a result of collaboration with Dr. Blanchard, SPMC President at that time, the vignette was positively identified to be that of W. T. Smithson, President of the Farmers and Merchants Bank in 1866, the year the notes were issued. Mr. Rice supplied the India ink drawing of the vignette (see photograph).

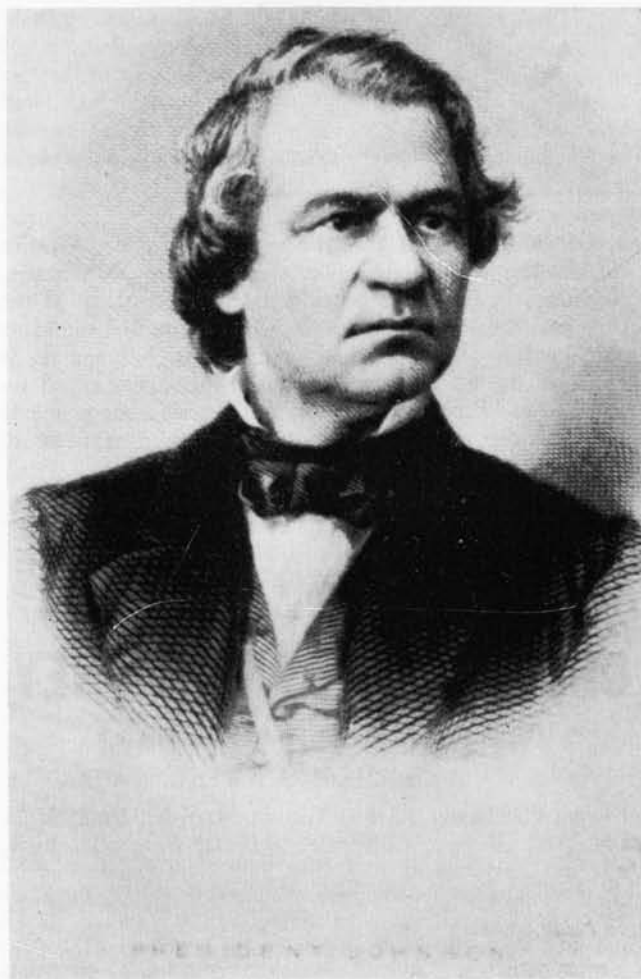
This author feels that this experience is but another example of the great spirit of helpfulness that exists within our numismatic fraternity.

Did You Know That—

Only portraits of Presidents of the United States appear on the Federal Reserve Bank Notes of 1915 and 1918:

- \$1 George Washington
- \$2 Thomas Jefferson
- \$5 Abraham Lincoln
- \$10 Andrew Jackson
- \$20 Grover Cleveland
- \$50 Ulysses S. Grant

Michael B. Kromeke



Mr. J. Roy Pennell furnished the American Bank Note Co. die proof of Andrew Johnson and the die proof imprinted with the name Smithson illustrated here.

WANTED TO BUY

ERRORS

IN

CURRENCY

Please state price
and give description
and sketch.

HARRY L. STRAUSS, JR.

619 South Street
Peekskill, N. Y. 10566

A Colonial Counterfeit

By Forrest W. Daniel



*These Certify That M^r Jⁿo Lyman hath delivered me a false & Counterfeit Bill made in Imitation of a Twenty Shillings New Tenour Bill of the Province of New Hampshire, which he declared To me he rec^d. of Phineas Strong Esq^r of Coventry as a True Bill of that Denomination
NB. Let M^r Lyman be Certified - of Jonth Trumble, Just^s Pacis, Take the Bill, to show to M^r Strong, & deliver it or lodge it in the hand of some other authority & bring me this Certificate for the Certificate when he lodges.*

The counterfeiting of paper money began in the American colonies almost immediately after its introduction in 1690 and became so wide spread that the governor of Massachusetts recommended, in 1720, that counterfeiting be made a capital offense and the law strictly enforced. In the years that followed all the colonies except Connecticut enacted laws making counterfeiting punishable by death; "Tis Death to Counterfeit," or a similar statement appeared on many issues of colonial currency. But the malefactors took little notice as they reproduced the bills.

Early notes were often crudely engraved and easily imitated, and since paper money was a new development, few people were able to distinguish between the good and the bad.

On December 25, 1752, John Layman's 20-shilling note of the Province of New Hampshire was declared counterfeit by Justice of the Peace Jonathan Trumble (Trumbull) of Lebanon, Connecticut. Lyman said he had gotten the bill from Phineas Strong of Coventry. By law Trumble was to seize the bill and write the name of the

person from whom he received it on the back with a statement that it was delivered as a counterfeit bill. He was to hold the bill while Lyman attempted to get proper payment for it. If payment was refused action could be taken to recover on the bill. Suit could be brought only if the holder of the false note had it declared counterfeit before attempting to recover payment from the person from whom he had received it. In case suit was brought to enforce payment the justice holding the bill was to deliver it to the court hearing the case. In this instance, however, Justice Trumble permitted Lyman to take the note to show it to Strong and try to get a settlement. The outcome of that confrontation is unknown, but part of the note survives.

This is the certificate Trumble attached to the counterfeit bill with sealing wax: "Lebanon, Decem^r 25th, 1752. These Certify That M. Jn^o Lyman hath delivered me a false & Counterfeit Bill made in Imitation of a Twenty Shillings New Tenour Bill of the Province of New Hampshire, which he declared To me he rec^d. of Phineas Strong Esq^r of Coventry as a True Bill of that Denomination. Certified Jonth Trumble, Just^s Pacis. NB. Let

M. Lyman Take The Bill, to Shew to M. Strong, & return it or Lodge it In The hand of Some Other Authority & Bring me This Certificate & (or) a Certificate where 'tis lodged."

Less than half the note remains attached to the certificate; it reads, "1742 By Order of ye General Court or Assembly. No. 137." The denomination is in the upper left corner, "20s." The pine tree seal of the Province of New Hampshire occupies the upper center with the date 1743 below and to the right of the seal. The seal is dated "Feb'y 1744." The coat of arms of England occupies the balance of the left half, and the signatures the lower right half. Although only a portion remains, the signatures appear to be Eleazer Russell, Peter Gilman, and Geo. Jaffrey.

Emissions of early New Hampshire notes were very small and the counterfeiting of them so extensive that the genuine bills scarcely gained currency status. The new tenor issues began in 1742. Additional dates were engraved into the printing plates in succeeding years and the plates used again and again as further emissions were authorized by the assembly. This accounts for the dates 1742, 1743 and February 1744 on the counterfeit.

Like many issues of currency in colonial times, the issue of 1744 was to finance a military operation. The emission was limited to £13,000 to finance the successful expedition against Louisburg, on Cape Breton Island, in the King George's War phase of the French and Indian Wars. Without redating, the same plates were used for additional issues of £6,000 and £8,000 in July and October of 1745. An emission of £60,000 to provide food, clothing and arms for another Canadian expedition was made in July, 1746, from the same plates. These later printings made the issue plentiful and all but two denominations are known to have been counterfeited.

It would seem, then, that the counterfeiters were putting out imitations of a six to eight-year-old note. They hoped to escape detection by passing them in colonies well away from New Hampshire, where they might be detected more easily.

The most likely source of this counterfeit was Dr. Samuel Dusten of Haverhill, Massachusetts. In 1751 he was associated with Joseph Bill and Jonathan Woodman in producing and passing counterfeit New York and New Hampshire bills. Dusten was described as a tall, slim man who wore red plush breeches and a black wig. Bill and Woodman were apprehended in New York but Dusten escaped to New England. Dusten was captured later and tried at Portsmouth, New Hampshire but was acquitted. It was reported that after the trial a false plate of a 20-shilling bill and one of a two-shilling six-penny bill were found and defaced in the presence of the court.

Later that fall another confederate of Joseph Bill, one Willet Larabe, was convicted by the superior court of Kings County, Rhode Island, of passing counterfeit 20-shilling new tenor bills of New Hampshire. On his conviction Larabe "was sentenced to stand in the pillory for half an hour, to have both ears cropped, to be

branded with R on both cheeks with a hot iron, to be imprisoned for one month, to pay double damages to the persons injured by his counterfeit bills and the costs of prosecution, and to forfeit the remainder of his estate, both real and personal, for the use of the colony. The corporal punishment was executed at South Kingston on 7 November."

Destruction of the bogus 20-shilling plate in New Hampshire did not end production of those counterfeits. Several appeared in Connecticut in December, 1752, and John Lyman's at Lebanon on the 25th of the month. On the 28th Captain John Payson complained before a Justice of the Peace in Killingly that he had received three of them from a man who said he was John George of Hampton, New Hampshire. George said he had received the bills from Dr. Sam Dusten at Haverhill and had knowingly passed five of them in Connecticut.

Counterfeit New Hampshire 20-shilling new tenor bills plagued Connecticut for several years. Joseph Avery was convicted at Norwich of passing them in 1755. Joseph Munsel, perhaps an associate of Dusten, was arrested in 1756, and his hearing was held at Hartford. The case was *nolle prossed*, with Munsel dismissed on payment of charges. A false 20-shilling New Hampshire note was introduced as evidence in that case; it is now in the files of the Connecticut State Library.

Connecticut's first issue of paper money was in 1709, and the first law relative to counterfeiting bills of credit was passed in May, 1710. Penalties under that law were ill-defined and not especially severe in contrast to laws which went into effect later. In 1717, the treasurer of the colony, assistants, and Justices of the Peace were ordered to seize any false, altered or counterfeit bills, write the name of the person from whom the bill was seized on the back of the note, plus the name of the person from whom he declared he had obtained the note, and to investigate the source at his discretion.

Continual and increasing quantities of counterfeit bills were introduced into the economy of the colonies, so in an effort to curb the circulation of false bills penalties became more severe. Increasing trade between the colonies made circulation of foreign bill easier; therefore penalties were extended to passers of foreign counterfeits. In May, 1724, Connecticut enacted the following law:

"Be it Enacted by the Governour, Council and Representatives, in General Court Assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That whosoever shall presume to Forge, Counterfeit, Alter or Utter any bill or Bills of Credit of this Colony, or the Bills of Credit of the Provinces of the Massachusetts-Bay, New-Hampshire, New-York, Rhode-Island and the New-Jersies, knowing them to be such, That now are or hereafter shall be issued by the Law Established, either in this Colony or either of the aforesaid Provinces; or that shall Council, Advise, Procure, or in any ways Assist in the Forging, Counterfeiting, Imprinting, Stamping, Altering or Signing of any such false Bill or Bills, knowing them to be such; or Engrave any Plate, or make any other Instrument to be used for that purpose, every Person or Persons so of-

fending, being thereof Convicted before any of the Superior Courts in this Colony, shall be Punished by having his right ear cut off, and shall be Branded on the Forehead with the letter C. and be committed to a Work-house and there be confined to Work under the care of a Master till the day of his Death: and never depart from said House without special Leave from this Assembly, under the penalty of being severely Whip't; and that all the Estate of any Person offending as aforesaid, shall be Forfeited to this Government: also the Person so offending as aforesaid, shall be for ever debarred of any Trade or Dealing within this Colony in any wise, upon the penalty of being severely Whip't."

When the penalty was imposed in Connecticut a few years later, a Boston Newspaper commented that if such a "moderate" punishment were inflicted in Massachusetts, instead of death, that colony would soon exceed any of its neighbors in the number of convictions.

The signature of Justice Jonathan Trumble on the certificate attached to Lyman's counterfeit New Hampshire bill enhances its interest, for Trumble was a prominent figure in colonial and revolutionary times. Born in Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1710, he graduated from Harvard in 1727. Although educated for the ministry he followed, rather, the legal profession. He was successful in commerce in Lebanon and became wealthy. He suffered reverses, however, in 1766, and became virtually bankrupt. It was at that time that he changed the spelling of his name from Trumble, as it appears on the certificate, to Trumbull. He was still paying his creditors when the Revolution began.

He entered politics in his early twenties, was elected to the General Assembly in 1733, and served as speaker several times. He also served as deputy governor and Chief Justice of the Superior Court. Though not schooled in law, Trumble became judge of the Windham County Court in 1746.

In his career as a public official Trumble was concerned with counterfeiters many times. On an occasion in Boston in 1748, he personally rewarded a man who had exposed himself to danger in the capture of a counterfeiter. The counterfeiters involved in that case were Connecticut bills of seven shillings, and the General Assembly of Connecticut saw fit to repay Trumble for his outlay. He also maintained contacts with other officials in Connecticut and adjoining colonies in attempts to curtail activities of known counterfeiters.

Jonathan Trumble, assistant, issued a warrant at Hartford, February 24, 1756, for the arrest of Asa Phelps, member of a gang of known counterfeiters. The deputy sheriff said he was prevented "by some crafty deception" from taking Phelps. Phelps was arrested later on another warrant but was released on his promise to expose others involved in making and passing false bills.

In September, 1764, Trumble examined the notorious Gilbert Belcher, counterfeiter of coin and bills. Belcher was bound over to the Superior Court at Windham in £150 bond. He was indicted for making and passing six Mexican cobs. Belcher was convicted at the trial

and was sentenced to pay a fine of £50 plus £28/11/1 costs.

A staunch supporter of colonial rights, Trumbull, as chief justice in 1768-9, turned aside applications of royal customs officers for writs of assistance in collecting taxes in Connecticut. Later, during the Revolution, he was the only colonial governor who supported wholeheartedly the cause of freedom.

Jonathan Trumbull was named governor of Connecticut in October, 1769, and served in that capacity for 15 years. During the Revolutionary War the state of Connecticut was a principal source of supply to the Continental Army. General Washington sent more than a thousand letters to Governor Trumbull asking aid in money, men, food, clothing, arms and munitions. The people of Connecticut heeded the pleas of their governor and maintained the flow of supplies to the army. Washington acknowledged the assistance given to him by Trumbull when he said his services "justly entitled him to the first place among patriots."

With his advancing age, opposition to Governor Trumbull increased and he retired from office in 1784. His death came two years later.

SOURCES:

Counterfeiting in Colonial Connecticut, by Kenneth Scott
Counterfeiting in Colonial New York, by Kenneth Scott
Counterfeiting in Colonial America, by Kenneth Scott
Financial History of Colonial New Hampshire, by Richard T. Hooper
The Early Paper Money of America, by Eric P. Newman
 "The French and Indian Wars," by Francis Russell, *Connecticut Circle*, May-June, 1964

NEW BOOK

The Society of Paper Money Collectors

is pleased to announce
the publication of

"Florida Obsolete Notes and Scrip"

by HARLEY L. FREEMAN.

This is a hard covered book of 103 large pages, profusely illustrated.

PRICE TO SPMC MEMBERS \$4.00

OTHERS \$4.75 POSTPAID

Send remittances payable to the Society to:

J. ROY PENNELL, JR.

BOX 3005

ANDERSON, SOUTH CAROLINA 29621

Is It Georgia, Pennsylvania, West Virginia or None of Them?

By Frank F. Sprinkle

The McNeal Coal Company Yatesville Colliery paper scrip which is dated 186- and therefore is the earliest known dated coal mine scrip consists of the 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, \$1, \$2, and \$5 denominations.

Several years ago in *The Numismatist* an advertisement appeared offering some notes of the McNeal Coal Co. Yatesville Colliery and suggested they were from Pennsylvania.

QUESTION: Are they really from Pennsylvania??

In a discussion on coal mine scrip which appeared in the *TAMS Journal* of 1966, No. 2, a well-known writer from Chicago suggested the McNeal Coal scrip might be from Georgia.

QUESTION: Are they really from Georgia??

In the excellent volume *North American Currency*, on Page 888, the McNeal Coal Co. scrip is listed under West Virginia.

QUESTION: Are they really from West Virginia??

I further reviewed *King's Handbook of the United States*, published in 1891; on Page 723 several old mining firms were listed. I did not, however, find the McNeal Coal Mine listed under Pennsylvania. Checking a little further in the same volume neither did I find the McNeal Company listed under Georgia or West Virginia.

My personal collection contains the complete set of the McNeal Coal Co. Yatesville Colliery paper scrip, but I know of several collectors who have tried to obtain a complete set but have been unable to do so.

Since there are no used specimens known of the McNeal Coal Co., could it be that the bills were printed, but the Company never actually operated?? We certainly know that many early banks had bills printed but actually never opened. Also it is even possible that the McNeal Coal Co. notes are from a state that hasn't even been suspected.

Some will be wondering about the rarity of the bills. From what I have observed, they rate some thing like this:

R-1 5c, \$1.00
R-2 10c, \$2.00, \$5.00
R-3 25c
R-4 50c

Of course R-1 represents those seen most often. There are no complete uncut sheets known of the McNeal Coal Co. scrip.

I personally think the McNeal scrip is from Pennsylvania. However, at this time I cannot prove it. Any factual information regarding the McNeal scrip will indeed be appreciated.

Wanted - A Grading System for Obsolete Currency

By T. G. Harper

A thought, an idea, a challenge to all of us who are members of this Society is before us. We have a job to do—a big job.

Several years ago I became interested in the obsolete currency of the State of Vermont. This interest was nourished by a growing desire to know more and more about the history of the state and the banking businesses that were responsible for issuing so called "broken bank notes."

During the years of building my collection I have traded with and bought from many collectors and dealers throughout the country. And in the course of the deals we have made, I noticed with much amazement the various grade and condition evaluations placed on the notes that were offered to me. Often it has been the case that no condition census was placed on a note at all, just a hoped-for selling price. Of course, this lack of condition evaluation was due to the many unknowns in the obsolete field. Many collec-

tors, and yes, even dealers, have not the slightest notion how to grade obsolete currency.

I am not a grading expert or attempting to play that part. In the quest and never ending search for new material, I have, over the years, developed my own grading system for the material I buy or trade. What I am saying is that we in the obsolete field of collecting need a standard with which to guide ourselves and evaluate the material we collect, trade, or sell.

What better place to start on this road to better understanding than in the pages of *PAPER MONEY* where the opinions of all the membership can be put to work for the mutual benefit of all? After all, it is we who collect these paper pieces of history who must attempt to gain the answers. If we don't, who will?

Listed below are the four grades I use for obsolete currency. Look them over; if you have comments I would appreciate hearing from you.

GOOD—Note will be identifiable. Colors will be faded. Note will be dirty in appearance. Edges may be torn or frayed. One or more corners may be missing. Signatures, date, and serial numbers almost faded away; some letters or digits may be gone; what handwritten work remains must be readable with the naked eye.

FINE—Note will show evidence of wear on edges. Slight fraying, but no tears; all corners intact. Corners may be folded over. Color brilliance will be gone. Red will have turned brown. Black will be fading or have faded to a grayish color. Green will have no more than a pale hint of the color. Signatures, date, and serial numbers will be faded; however all letters and digits must be readable with the naked eye. All engraving will be readable. Note may have been folded more than once.

VERY FINE—Note will be sharp. All engraved and hand-written work will be readable with the naked eye. Colors will be sharp. All edges will be intact without fraying or folding. Signatures, dates, and serial numbers completely readable with the naked eye. Note may have one fold. Paper will retain some degree of "life."

UNCIRCULATED—No doubt about it. New, as the day it was printed.

Now that I have written this far, I have had a slight touch of fright thinking that my words might add to an already confused situation. Going over some old research notes I find three different sets of standards for grading U. S. currency, these in three fairly recent publications that are in wide use and so-called standards in the field.

This fact lends some merit to my earlier statement. What better place to start a campaign for better understanding than right here in the pages of PAPER MONEY where the opinions of all the membership can be out to work for the benefit of all who are interested or ever become interested in collecting paper money.

The grading system above is mine. It is my opinion. But in a hobby such as ours opinions are a dime a dozen and are of no real value unless they serve the entire population of the hobby. So, in reality, my system of grading is worthless because it serves only me.

Opinions should be pooled, then studied by competents in the field, and a decision reached that will be accepted by the majority. Where dual standards exist there is confusion, and confusion does not lend to the process of learning and knowledge, the science of our hobby. There is nothing scientific about the many grading standards applied to paper currency of all types throughout the hobby.

We have to start someplace. Your comments on the above are invited. For the time being let's talk about obsolete currency only. Any constructive criticism, idea or opinion is welcome. Any thought you might have—write it down and send it to me. Maybe with this start we will be able to arrive at accepted standards of grading for the entire hobby. That would be a real accomplishment!

Send your comments to: T. G. Harper, RFD 1, Saco, Maine 04072.

Is Paper Currency Going Out of Style?

By Raymond H. Greenleaf

During the past year there have been numerous articles in the lay press on the forthcoming "Cashless, Checkless Society." These stories tell us that a special kind of a card, similar to but more advanced than the bank credit card now in use, plus wire connections through touch telephones to central computers will enable the paperless system to go into effect within another decade.

Your weekly pay will not be by cash or check. You will not pay bills by cash, check or money order. Payments to you will be credited to your bank account and, by the use of touch telephone, withdrawals can be made directly into the account of your debtor.

The main reason for changing the system is to eliminate so much paper handling. Americans wrote 17 billion checks in 1966, and the amount is growing at a rate of six percent a year. A new method of exchange has to be found to prevent an overwhelming situation. Of the 173 billion total money supply in the U. S., coins and currency only make up 39 billion. The remaining 134 billion is in 70 million checking accounts. At least 60 million checks are written each day, swamping the bankers and Federal Reserve Board with paper.

When this new system is installed, greater efficiency will be had with the elimination of excessive paper shuffling and a great cost reduction is expected. Although many details have yet to be worked out, technological problems already have been solved and computers developed to do the job.

This new medium of exchange will be the sixth such innovation in history. The previous five have been: 1) the barter system, the first primitive attempt at exchange; 2) metal coinage, which is also very ancient; 3) written receipts indicating ownership started by the first banks in the Middle Ages; 4) paper money which came along a few hundred years later; 5) checks, first used in the United States in 1681.

This sixth innovation actually began in the 1940's with the introduction of the credit card. Petroleum companies pioneered the credit card movement and today more than 70 million have oil company credit cards, 1.5 million have American Express cards, 1.2 million hold Diners Club credit cards, and 700,000 have Carte Blanche cards.

The next big step forward was the recent introduction of the bank credit card. In the near future this will enable a person to travel across the U. S. A. with only one card and not a wallet packed with different cards. The banks are welcoming this new system as it will mean more business and profits for them. Electronic banking and an affluence of the middle class is helping to change the concepts of banking and money handling in American life.

The handwriting is already on the wall in regard to present money circulation. In 1928, when the small-sized currency was introduced, there were six different types. These were the Gold Certificate, Federal Reserve Bank Note, National Currency, Silver Certificate, United States Note and the Federal Reserve Note.

In less than eight years the first three—Gold Certificate, Federal Reserve Bank Note and National Currency went out of circulation for various reasons. But it was to be 27 years later before the fourth type was dropped due to the scarcity of silver. The last issuance of the 1957B \$1 Silver Certificate was in late 1963. Now there is only one active type left—the Federal Reserve Note. The demise of the \$2 U. S. Note came in 1966, and the future of the \$5 U. S. Note is uncertain at this writing.

Printing of Federal Reserve Notes above the \$1 denomination have declined in recent years. From the \$5 note through the \$20 note the number printed has been smaller in the 1963 and 1950E series than in previous issues.

In the 1963 series printings have also been omitted for some Districts in the \$5, \$10, and \$20 denominations and only three Federal Reserve Districts printed these amounts in the 1950E series. There was no printing of \$50 and \$100 notes in the 1963 series. Notes above \$100 denomination have not been printed or released since 1945.

This reduction from six to one type of paper currency in less than four decades is a harbinger of things to come. Collectors may wonder about this new system and the threat of change. However, coins would still be used for vending machines and one dollar bills for some miscellaneous items. It might be impossible to eliminate all checks, although the vast majority would disappear under the proposed system.

The "Cashless, Checkless Society" will be a boon to bankers, money lenders and merchandise sellers, while to the paper money collector it will be a partial end of a great era in U. S. paper currency.

Paper Money Forgeries Worry World Authorities

A *London Sunday Times* News Service dispatch released late in December 1966, reveals the existence of a spy-thriller type of forgery ring operating throughout the world. According to this dispatch, one of the most notorious gangs of forgers in the world is regrouping somewhere in South America.

The gang has passed untold amounts of phony U. S. notes and its next targets are likely to be Britain and British tourists abroad. Among its leaders is a beautiful Czech girl known as "The Black Tulip."

Within the last two months, a 38-year-old Lisbon-born jewelry expert, Candido da Conceicao Soares Carinha, has been reported to be in London, milking the banks at Heathrow airport of small sums with stolen travelers' checks. Soares flew in from the continent and flew out to South America in what looked like a trial run.

The South American gang is supposedly the elite of what an American secret agent in Europe called "the most serious criminal wave of modern times." One of the world's leading experts on forgery, Julius Grant of London, echoed his words: "Forgery is now so widespread and so skillful that it must represent a threat to the currencies attacked."

The gravity of the situation has been masked by silence among the central banks, anxious to preserve their currencies. Only recently, a major warning was issued to banks all over Europe: "Beware fake Lebanese pounds."

"Forgers are the new elite," said a special agent in London. "They need cash, skill, brains and mobility. That means organization." What the U. S. Justice Department calls "organized crime"—a euphemism for the Mafia—is certainly behind some of the more energetic forgers in America.

The scale of the Mafia's operations can be judged from a plot—smashed by Swiss and American agents a few months ago—to flood Europe with 15 million dollars worth of forged bills and share certificates. The source was a dishonest trust company in Mississippi.

The U. S. has since alerted its agents abroad to new Mafia, in a move towards legitimacy, has gone into the posited in banks as security for legitimate loans. The Mafia, in a move towards legitimacy, has gone into the loan shark trade in America, which makes a handsome profit, more than enough to pay off the original bank loan.

But the most remarkable international counterfeiters remain the South American gang. Working almost exclusively with forged travelers' checks and bank drafts, with counterfeit passports as "proof of identity," the gang has the distinction of having actually invented three highly profitable banks: The City Bank of Miami, the First Western Bank and the Wells Fargo Bank. Travelers' checks on these creations have been printed at a plant near Sao Paulo, Brazil.

The leaders of the South American gang were, until recently, the brothers Ricardo and Radeo Szuman, now in prison on minor counts. The top men have never been discovered. In Europe, the gang of about 100 of motley nationality is run by a handsome, 36-year-old Spaniard, Osvaldo Cocucci. He jumped bail in Italy last year after an informer had enabled police in Rome, Milan and Bologna to arrest several of the gang and identify many more. With him went one of Europe's most glamorous crooks, 29-year-old Anna Hoegerova, a Czech girl with a flamboyance typical of the gang.

(The veracity of the foregoing account may be open to question, but there is little doubt that modern technology makes forgery much easier than ever before.)

SECRETARY'S REPORT

New Membership Roster

No.	New Members	Dealer or Collector	Specialty
2241	Carl J. Hauge, 300 So. Elmwood Ave., Oak Park, Ill. 60302	C	General
2242	Gerald Altus, 301 David Dr., Havertown, Pa. 19083	C	Modern currency
2243	Raymond E. Jones, Bear, Delaware 19701	C, D	Fractional currency
2244	William Turner, 90 Ellwood St., New York, N. Y. 10040	C	
2245	Wesley Oliver, P.O. Box 591, Fairfax, Ala. 36854	C	U. S. currency
2246	Bertram M. Mason, 410 W. Mt. Airy Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19119	C	Block letters
2247	Chester A. Smeltzer, 23 Lake St., Ramsey, N. J. 07446	C	New Jersey paper money and Continental currency
2249	Chas. H. Day, 706 - 32nd St. West, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada	C	
2250	Leroy B. Herring, Rt. 5, Box 557, Blythe Island, Brunswick, Ga. 31520	C, D	
2251	Robert H. Lloyd, 55 Falconer St., North Tonawanda, N. Y. 14120	C	U. S. currency
2252	Milton Kamen, 21 West 22nd St., New York, N. Y. 10010	C	U. S. currency
2253	James C. Nailos, Valley Stream Apts., Route 463 and Line St., Lansdale, Pa. 19446	C	
2254	William F. Malone, P. O. Box 52, Nashville, Tenn. 37202	D	Confederate and obsolete
2255	Rudolph W. Schier, 2413 N. 61st St., Wauwatosa, Wis. 53213	C	U. S. currency
2256	Leigh R. Sanford, 8708 First Ave. - Apt. 712, Silver Spring, Md. 20910	C	Large size U. S. notes; fractional currency
2257	Michael A. Powills, 9645 So. Leavitt St., Chicago, Ill. 60643	C	General
2258	Ray Menaster, 99 Lupine Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94118	C	
2259	Robert C. Masters, 2227 Westwood Place, Falls Church, Va. 22043	C	U. S. \$1 and \$2 notes; fractional currency
2260	American Numismatic Society, Geoffrey H. North, Librarian, Broadway Between 155th & 156th Sts., New York, N. Y. 10032		
2261	Homer L. Hunt, Jr., 1405 Brooklyn Ave. - Apt. 4A, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11210	C	U. S. from Colonial to small size notes, Confederate
2262	Harold Miller, P. O. Box 15, Oak Forest, Ill. 60452	C, D	
2263	E. F. Tuttle, 5108 Bluebell Ave., No. Hollywood, Calif. 91607	C	Foreign
2264	Thomas J. Hopwood, Jr., 8 Turner St., Cumberland, Md. 21502	C	Large size U. S. and fractional
2265	Jerry K. Lorenzen, 916 E. Milwaukee, Storm Lake, Iowa 50588	C	U. S. small size notes; foreign
2266	Helmer Harkson, P. O. Box 7, Solvang, Calif. 93463	C	
2267	Dr. John H. Haldeman, P. O. Box 676, Shenandoah Station, Miami, Fla. 33145	C	
2268	Charles Ray Johnson, 337 So. A St., Oxnard, Calif. 93030	C	Fractional currency
2269	Frank E. Vyzralek, 354 Central Ave., No., Valley City, No. Dak. 58072	C	North Dakota scrip, National Bank notes
2270	Dr. James W. Fletes, 7270 Natural Bridge Rd., Normandy, Mo. 63121	C	U. S. large and small size notes; fractional currency
2271	Dr. Armand R. Gasbarro, 1248 Piacenti Lane, Chicago Heights, Ill. 60411	C	U. S. large size notes, National Bank notes, silver certificates
2272	Walter Martins, Rt. 1, Box 190-C, La Feria, Texas 78559	C	U. S. small size notes
2273	T. Talcott Purnell, 550 W. Arlington Pl., Chicago, Ill. 60614	C	Small size silver certificates, Federal Reserve notes, star notes
2274	Walter R. Davis, Fifth & Market Sts., Zanesville, Ohio 43701	C	
2275	Dr. William Scott Russell, Jr., 6306 Stonybrook Dr., Richmond, Va. 23225	C	U. S. types, Virginia and Florida notes, Continental
2276	Hal J. Wyland, 1851 Hamil Way, San Jose, Calif. 95125	C	National Bank notes
2277	Arthur L. McCarroll, 1101 Mogford St., Midland, Texas 79701	C	
2278	Larry Don Adams, 969 Park Circle, Boone, Iowa 50036	C	U. S. small size notes
2279	Mrs. Mary A. Cummings, P. O. Box 58, Kokomo, Ind. 46901	C	
2280	Joseph C. Byrnes, 2046 Palmyra, S.W., Warren, Ohio 44485	C, D	Block letters—Series 1935, 1957
2281	Robert Clark McCurdy, 5127 46th Ave. No., St. Petersburg, Fla. 33709	C	U. S. large and small size notes
2282	Dr. D. F. Wehrley, 6835 W. Wisconsin Ave., Wauwatosa, Wis. 53213	C	

2283	Maurice Muszynski, Champradet 1222, Avenue Du Puy De Dome, Clermont-Ferrand 63, France	C	Paper money of the world
2284	Gerald N. Roberts, Ambler House Apts. D-7, Ambler, Pa. 19002	C	Small size silver certificates and \$1 Federal Reserve notes
2285	Ronny Sundin, Kopmangatan 48, Harnosand, Sweden	C	Paper money of the world
2286	Ronald P. Lass, 820 2nd Ave., De Witt, Iowa 52742	C, D	National bank notes, large and small size
2287	William T. Goltman, Box 198, Belleville, Mich. 48111	C	U. S. small size notes \$1-\$10, Iowa Bank notes, notes of Argentina
2288	Albert L. Drew, 1111 N. 25th St., Kansas City, Kans. 66102	C	\$1 and \$2 notes
2289	Don Flanegin, 10604 Lexington, Sugar Creek, Mo. 64053	C	Silver certificates
2290	W. W. Lindamood, P. O. Box 428, Guelph, Ontario, Canada	C	Notes of Western Hemisphere countries
2291	Charles Crespi, 51 Grand St., Canton, Mass. 02021	C	Massachusetts bank notes
2292	Howard M. Hoffman, 9175 La Estrella Ave., Fountain Valley, Calif. 92708	C	Large size U. S. currency
2293	Charles V. Duncan, 1512 Del Vista, Modesto, Calif. 95350	C	Colonial; obsolete notes of Missouri and Kansas
2294	Matthew R. Isenberg, 401 No. Main St., Norwich, Conn. 06360	C	Large size U. S. currency
2295	Garland Hili, 219 Fonville St., Tuskegee, Ala. 36083	C	
2296	James M. Brazier, 1223 Deerwood Dr., Columbia, S. C. 29205	C, D	General
2297	Gordon H. Ward, P. O. Box 2866, Detroit, Mich. 48231	C	Large size U. S., Confederate, Canadian
2298	Mrs. Doralie Crisp, P. O. Box 342, Forks, Wash. 98331	C	General
2299	Donald E. Carter, 3492 Fechet Ave., Andrews A.F.B., Md. 20331	C	Foreign and Military Payment Certificates
2300	Dr. A. Joffe, Maccabee Coin Services of Israel, P. O. Box 9080, Tel Aviv, Israel	D	Foreign
2301	Alfred E. Burke, 6108 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19120	C	U. S. currency
2302	L. C. Croom, Rt. 4, Box 18, Zebulon, N. C. 27597	C	
2303	James A. Johnson, Jr., P. O. Box 22, Richmond, Va. 23201	C	Virginia town, county and obsolete bank notes
2304	Donald C. Cantrell, 17932 Rainbow, Fraser, Mich. 48026	C	Tennessee National Bank notes
2305	Robert W. Waite, 8961 Leverne, Detroit, Mich. 48239	C	U. S. type notes, fractional, C.S.A., foreign
2306	Russell L. Hartman, 106 W. Clark, Freeport, Ill. 61032	C	U. S. large size notes
2307	James F. Cone, 200 Harris St., Warner Robins, Ga. 31093	C, D	Silver certificates
2308	Capt. James J. McKinstry, Jr., 772 TAS, Box 1127, APO San Francisco, Calif. 96311	C	Type sets from all countries
2309	Glenn Hershberg, P. O. Box 225, Wendover, Utah 84083	C	Type sets, large and small size notes
2310	Robert I. Sells, 242-A No. Lincoln St., Palmyra, Pa. 17078	C	Small size U. S. currency
2311	Patrick D. McBride, 3714 N. Pontiac Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60634	C	U. S. \$1 large size notes
2312	Thomas Vestergaard, Rt. #1, Six Lakes, Mich. 48886	C	Small size National Bank notes; general
2313	James C. Coppola, 6 Connecticut Ave., Derby, Conn. 06418	C	U. S. large size notes
2314	John A. Moran, Jr., 840 - 5th Street, Devils Lake, No. Dak. 58301	C	North Dakota National Bank notes, No. 1
2315	Arthur Sipe, 4021 Bonsall Ave., Drexel Hill, Pa. 19026	C	Colonial currency
2316	Alvin Heckard, RD 1, Box 88, Lewistown, Pa. 17044	C	U. S.
2317	George A. Klongland, Jr., 218 No. Fair Oaks Ave., Madison, Wisc. 53714	C, D	National Bank notes—1st and 2nd Charter
2318	C. Patrick Henry, 406 Azele St., Apt. 306, Tampa, Fla.	C	Silver certificates
2319	R. Fred McGee, 418 Graham St., Florence, S. C. 29501	D	Confederate
2320	James J. Murray, 45 River Dr., Passaic, N. J. 07055	C	Wilkes-Barre, Pa. National Bank notes

Change of Address

1632	John L. Abernathy, 1265 Old Mill Road, Orlando, Fla. 32806	780	Q. David Bowers, 11975 E. Florence Ave., Santa Fe Springs, Calif. 90670
1884	C. R. Allen, Jr., Academic Offices, Baylor Univ. College of Medicine, Houston, Texas 77025	1872	Terry A. Bryan, 3211 Berkley Ave., Drexel Hill, Pa. 19026
1606	Mrs. Esther Anaszewski, 14328 Bensley Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60633	237	Catherine Bullowa, 1616 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103
929	Dr. W. H. Aydelotte, R 2, Box 63, Fairburn, Ga. 30213	1845	C. G. Burkhartsmeier, 37 W. Medlock Dr., Phoenix, Ariz. 85013
1256	Harold E. Baker, 500 - 31st St., Des Moines, Iowa 50312	246	Monroe Cameron, Box 422, Weatherford, Okla. 73096
199	Joseph D. Bailey, 6539 N. 65th Ave - Apt. B, Glendale, Ariz. 85301	101	Mrs. Louise M. Campbell, Box 84, Manquin, Va. 23106
1675	Douglas B. Ball, 170 West End Ave. - Apt. 9 L, New York, N. Y. 10023	1929	Ernst Ebner, 5623 S. Parkside, Chicago, Ill. 60638
689	George R. Bardsley, River House - Apt. 512, 400 North Federal Highway, Deerfield Beach, Fla. 33441	1318	Leo E. Eickhoff, Jr., P. O. Box 5521, Dallas, Texas 75222
1585	Alan D. Barnes, 17140 Toepfer Dr., East Detroit, Mich. 48021	1494	Mrs. Susan Fox, 1610 North Rural, Indianapolis, Ind. 46218
1072	P. Beaumont, P. O. Box 952, Corona, Calif. 91720	1290	David Halsted, 800 N. Lindbergh Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63166
1192	Harold Bertholf, RD #1, Box 8, Kingsville, Ohio 44048	1569	W. T. Herget, R.R. #3, Box 290, Pine Oak Lane, Naperville, Ill. 60540

- 1590 John T. Hickman, Box 260, Des Moines, Iowa 50302
 1848 Stephen Hochman, 111-59, 44th Ave., Corona, N. Y. 11374
 325 Donald B. Hoge, 5743 Braesvalley Dr., Houston, Texas 77035
 1149 William T. House, 12266 N. Lakeview Dr., Baton Rouge, La. 70810
 257 F. A. Jones, 7026 Inkster Road - Apt. 203, D Dearborn Hts., Mich. 48125
 1594 Don C. Kelly, 501 Sandra Dr., Oxford, Ohio 45056
 1793 George Kuba, 1001 - 1st St. S.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52401
 1167 E. L. Large, Rt. #1, Box 212, Lamar, S. C. 29069
 1933 E. R. Lindsay, 880 Berkeley Ave., Turlock, Calif. 95380
 107 W. H. (Bill) Mason, Oriental, N. C. 28571
 1978 John Kent McCrimmon, 423 Oak Ave. D-3-L, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850
 2281 Robert C. McCurdy, 7751 84th Lane, No., Largo, Fla. 33540
 1996 Mrs. Carroll E. McDonald, 67 High St., South Windham, Maine 04082
 1581 John V. McMillin, 908 Maplewood Lane, Iowa City, Iowa 52240
 951 Philip J. Medicus, 11 Baylor Circle, White Plains, N. Y. 10605
 865 Lester Merkin, 65 East 56th St., New York, N. Y. 10022
 1356 Bud Miller, 3169 Bailey Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. 14215
 354 Arthur Mills, Williamsbridge Sta., Box 41, New York, N. Y. 10467
 1416 Ralph Morrison, P. O. Box 649, South Pasadena, Calif. 91030
 898 Jim Tom Nichols, Box 158, Wylie, Texas 75098
 78 E. Burnell Overlock, 66 Presidents Road, Buzzards Bay, Mass. 02532
 1538 Paul R. Peel, 1748 Sawyer Way, Colorado Springs, Colo. 80909
 770 Charles W. Petersen, Box 4, Somers, Iowa 50585
 1667 Paul J. Rose, 3 Shetland Court, Rockville, Md. 20851
 380 Dr. Leonard M. Rothstein, Velvet Valley Way, Owings Mills, Md. 21117
 1921 Franklin L. Salzman, 246 N. College St., Statesboro, Ga. 30458
 1460 Arthur J. Schroeder, P. O. Drawer 12384, Atlanta, Ga. 30305
 32 Arlie Slabaugh, 1025 Crozer Lane, Springfield, Pa. 19064
 1325 Edward Paul Streeter, Buffalo Gap, So. Dak. 57722
 2039 Raymond S. Toy, 1225 North 3rd, El Cajon, Calif. 92021
 1589 John T. Waters, Box 260, Des Moines, Iowa 50302
 1896 Dr. Edwin L. Webb, 3363 Stratford Lane, Montgomery, Ala. 36111
 1628 CW 4 L. R. Weitzel, W 907074, HHC 168th Eng. Bn. (Const.), APO San Francisco, Calif. 96491
 1240 Jeff Wexler, 42 Carman, Cedarhurst, N. Y. 11516
 853 George I. Davison, 6602 No. Park Plaza Dr., Kansas City, Mo. 64151
 125 Merral A. Fox, Fountainview West, 1155 N. La Cienega Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90069
 344 Dr. George Fuld, 5929 Western Park Dr., Baltimore, Md. 21209
 248 John Gartner, 601 Little Bourke St., Melbourne 3000, Australia
 1135 Richard Murcott, 1036 Mayfair Road, North Baldwin, N. Y. 11510

Deceased

- 1350 E. Gail Hutchinson
 156 Francis J. Haynes
 1469 Mrs. Evelyn O'Brien

Moved, No Forwarding Address

- 2106 Miss Leathel Hughes
 1994 Charles Donoghue
 1674 Morgan R. Johnson
 1925 John H. Noe

Correction in Name

- 2051 William C. Metcalf

Resignations

- 976 E. B. Bloomquist
 601 J. Bradley
 897 John H. Bragg
 2163 Gordon A. Brandon
 444 Ernest S. Craighead
 2090 Lewis L. Egnew
 1854 Garry P. Fellers
 1228 A. L. Hodson
 1027 William R. Hulse
 2035 Robert B. Link
 1864 Samuel Loconto
 1916 E. W. Anderson
 878 Grant E. Anderson
 1989 Marvin E. Bixby
 1794 Andrew Choma
 1817 Rene C. Day
 1869 W. E. Dewar
 1895 Mrs. Jean Hasting
 394 Andre L. Helfer
 2026 Joseph Horka, Jr.
 1842 Mrs. James A. Hughes
 1241 Duane W. Kline
 1860 Alois Laznik
 1540 Thomas Lazorik
 1472 Theodore T. Levy
 1969 Simon Baker
 1544 F. Doud Mohr
 1075 Leonard R. Osman
 1877 George F. Raviler
 1985 Cees P. Sasburg
 1562 Leon Sidor
 1886 John Skerjanec
 918 Karl W. Smith
 1224 Howard F. Snure, Jr.
 2023 William J. Soost
 1861 L/C Arthur J. Swett
 943 George C. Taylor
 1633 Gene C. Mallette
 1909 James McNeill
 1607 Bertha Moretti
 1718 Miss Frances Navratil
 685 Nancy J. Opitz
 157 Edward L. Oschman
 1504 Jack K. Paul
 2038 Henry Pierre
 1763 Mrs. Russell F. Postero
 2028 Daniel D. Ray
 1920 Kenneth Richardson
 1804 Joseph E. Seiter
 2161 C. W. Thomas
 1454 Ernest N. Urfer

LARGE SIZE NATIONAL BANK NOTE SHEETS

1. Fr. 602: UNCUT sheet of four \$5 notes, Third Charter. The Deseret National Bank of Salt Lake City, Utah. Folds between notes, discernible on reverse only, otherwise crisp unc.
2. Fr. 382/389: CUT sheet of three \$1, one Lazy \$2, First Charter. The Moniteau National Bank of California, Missouri. Gem crisp uncirculated.
3. Fr. 621/647: CUT sheet of three \$10, one \$20, RED SEAL, Third Charter. The First National Bank of Philadelphia, Penna. **SHEET NO. 1, CHARTER NO. 1.** Crisp uncirculated.

Information and prices on request to all seriously interested collectors.

M. PERLMUTTER
P. O. Box 48, Watertown, Mass. 02172

Paper Money Is Our Specialty!

- **OBSOLETE BANK NOTES**—Hundreds of diff. notes by states.
- **UNCUT SHEETS**—Obsolete Bank Notes over 200 diff. on hand. Special—100 diff. sheets \$2,000.00
- **COLONIAL**—Always 300-400 Notes on hand.
- **CONFEDERATE**—A nice stock at competitive prices.
- **FRACTIONAL**—Small-Select-but growing.
- **U. S. CURRENCY**—No rarities but substantial.
- **AMERICANA**—Documents-Land Grants-Many other interesting collector's items.
- **FOREIGN NOTES**—An excellent stock. Approvals by countries.

SO If you are visiting in Fort Lauderdale visit our gallery—you may even like our antique jewelry and antiques.

BUT In the meantime send us your want list for approvals or send for our free price lists.

AMERICANA GALLERY
Box 4634, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33304

H. F. JENNE A.N.A.—F.U.N.—A.P.S.

DEALERS LOTS OF Confederate Notes

LOT

1. 25 Criswell numbers, each note in cellophane envelope with Cr. # and suggested retail price. Retail value \$50.00 — my price, 25 notes \$25.00
2. 10 Cr. # as above, nice assortment of better notes. Retail value \$50.00 — my price, 10 notes \$25.00
3. 15 Cr. # as above, a deluxe group fast selling scarce ones. Retail value \$100.00 — my price, 15 notes \$50.00

STATE AND BROKEN BANK NOTES

4. 25 in separate cellophane envelopes with suggested retail price. Some have Cr. #, others are unlisted in any Catalog. Retail value \$50.00 — my price, 25 notes \$25.00
5. 15 as above; a nice lot of scarcer ones. Retail value \$50.00 — my price, 15 notes \$25.00

**Remit with order please.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.**

ANA 7906 FUN 622 SPMC 1600

JOHN E. TIDWELL
P. O. Box 8040, Nashville, Tenn. 37207

BLOCK NUMBERS (An Investment Opportunity)

1935	6 pieces
1935-A	77 pieces
1935-B	11 pieces
1935-C	33 pieces
1935-D wide	39 pieces
1935-D narrow	39 pieces
1935-D (18 subj.)	6 pieces
1935-E	54 pieces
1935-F	18 pieces
1935-G	9 pieces
1935-H	3 pieces
1957	31 pieces
1957-A	18 pieces
1957-B	13 pieces
Total	357 pieces

(339 different of a possible 389).

Many complete sets.
Mostly Uncirculated.

Catalog-G, S & O'D \$1886
Net Price \$1200

Descriptive Pages \$1 in stamps.

LLOYD ROBERTS
Box 292, Silver Lake, N. Y. 14549

Phone 716-694-3533

WANTED

Obsolete Paper Money of South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia

WRITE FOR LIST OF UNCUT SHEETS
FOR SALE.

J. ROY PENNELL, JR.

P. O. BOX 3005
ANDERSON, S. C. 29621

WANTED TO BUY

Colonial Notes! Obsolete Notes!

Especially interested in Pennsylvania material. Also need odd denomination obsolete and all western notes.

Write, Describe Fully, and Quote Best Price.

If I need it, I'll pay the best price.

FREDERICK G. WEBER

ROUTE ONE OAK HILL ROAD
EMMAUS, PENNA. 18049

WANTED

Maine and New Jersey Broken Bank Notes

FOR MY COLLECTION

PLEASE WRITE

ROBERT R. COOK

93 OVERLOOK ROAD
UPPER MONTCLAIR
NEW JERSEY 07043

SPMC 529

Premium

for all small bills with the following serial numbers:

00000566
00000932

Also purchasing AU & CU Large notes.

DEALERS

PLEASE SAVE THIS AD.

STEPHEN HOCHMAN

111-59 44th Avenue
Corona, New York 11368

ANA

SPMC

PMCM

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY SERIES

I buy and sell anything in the

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY SERIES

SINGLES SHEETS SHIELDS
SPECIMENS PROOFS

Try a specialist in this series for all your needs.

**SELL TO A SPECIALIST
FOR THE BEST PRICE.**

Thomas E. Werner
505 N. WALNUT ST. WEST CHESTER, PA.

BROKEN BANK

and other obsolete U. S. Currency available

I have a large stock on hand at all times and will be happy to add your name to my mailing list.

**WHETHER BUYING
OR SELLING**

Please Contact

WARREN HENDERSON

Obsolete Currency Specialist
P. O. BOX 1358 VENICE, FLA. 33595

Low Priced Obsolete FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

1. 50¢—2nd. series STATE OF ALABAMA Jan. 1, 1863. Cr. #4 unc. \$1.50
2. 25¢—Dominion of CANADA 1870 signed Dickinson, and Harrington, no serial letter. Cr. 70-A very good plus, scarce \$12.50
3. 50¢ STATE OF FLORIDA, Feb. 2, 1863. Cr. #20, 3 signatures, unc. \$5.00
4. 50¢ STATE OF GEORGIA, Jan. 1, 1863, Registered, green seal, #14, unc. \$2.00
5. 50¢ PETERSON'S BRASS WORKS, New Orleans, La. 1862, good, (rare) \$4.00
6. 50¢ CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA 1864, 1st. series, unc. \$2.00
7. 25¢ COLUMBUS LIFE & GEN'L. INSURANCE CO. 1864 Columbus, Miss. v.g. \$3.00
8. 25¢ STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA 1863 Cr. #145; printed on backs of North Carolina bonds, unc. at reduced price \$3.00
9. 25¢ and 50¢ set of 2 notes BANK OF THE STATE OF S. CAROLINA 1863, good to very good, printed denom. also on reverse \$2.00
10. 12½¢ TOWN OF LEESBURG, VA. Sept. 24, 1861, good to very good \$5.00
11. 15¢ THE HYDEVILLE CO., Hydeville, Vermont 1862, pink unc. \$4.00

Send payment with all orders. Satisfaction guaranteed.
5 day return privilege for full refund.

HELEN H. WILLIAMSON

ANA #20431

S.P.M.C.#1950

ORLEANS COIN SHOP
628 Belleville Ave., Brewton, Ala. 36426

LISTS AVAILABLE

Write for list of large size, small size or Fractional U. S. Currency.

If you collect obsolete notes, please tell me the states which interest you.

Also have engraver's die proofs of vignettes and sample sheets. Will trade any of above for proof notes. Will also exchange proof notes for mutual benefit.

G. W. WAIT

Box 165

GLEN RIDGE, N. J. 07028

BUYING IOWA'S

Iowa, loway, loa—However you say it,
I need them for my collection.

Broken Bank Notes & Large and Small Nationals

Interested in all, but especially
the following:

- * FIRST CHARTERS
- * RED SEALS, V.O.B.'s
- * \$50's & \$100's

Also collecting Nationals by state
especially

- * THIRD CHARTER \$5's
- * T2 \$10's SMALL SIZE

If you have some rare states for sale, offer them to me at your
top dollar. If I need it, I'll buy it.

DEAN OAKES

R.F.D. 2

SPMC 1322

Iowa City, Iowa

LM-ANA 510

WANTED

National Bank Currency

LARGE OR SMALL Issued on Texas Banks

WILL TRADE
COINS, PROOF SETS, Etc.
OR WILL BUY.

LET ME KNOW WHAT YOU HAVE

JOHN R. CULVER

107 WEST WALL STREET
MIDLAND, TEXAS 79701

WANTED

Please list and price any UnCut Sheets of Old Bank
Checks you may have in case I can use.

* * *

Please list and price any UnCut Sheets of Broken
Bank Bills you may have in case I can use.

OR

If you are interested in buying I have many nice
duplicate Sheets of Old Bank Checks; also Sheets
of Broken Bank Bills for Sale or Trade.

ALSO

I have quite a few single Obsolete Bills from dif-
ferent States available should you be interested.

I will Pay \$200.00 for a Sheet of Old Bank Checks
on the Original Bank of Giles of Pearisburg, Virginia.
I will pay \$400.00 for a Sheet of Broken Bank Bills
on the Bank of Giles of Pearisburg, Va.

Frank F. Sprinkle

P. O. Box 864, Bluefield, W. Va. 24701

THE OFFICIAL GUIDE OF UNITED STATES PAPER MONEY

ILLUSTRATED

LISTING AND PRICING
OF LARGE AND SMALL
SIZE NOTES. 1861 TO DATE

Paper Back Pocket Edition \$1.00
Deluxe Hard Cover Edition \$3.00

THEODORE KEMM

915 West End Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10025

Dolloff Coin Center offers the following rare and beautiful uncut sheets:

D # 102-6	\$2.00	1928-E	Sheet of 12	\$575.00
D # 102-7	\$2.00	1928-F	Sheet of 12	\$395.00
D # 105-5	\$5.00	1928-D	Sheet of 12	\$725.00
D # 105-6	\$5.00	1928-E	Sheet of 12	\$475.00
D # 205-6	\$5.00	1953	Sheet of 18	\$795.00

The following notes are all select crisp uncirculated. Some are the finest specimens we have ever seen.

F # 26	\$ 52.00	F # 274	\$ 59.00
F # 27	\$ 58.00	F # 321	\$250.00
F # 30	\$ 29.00	F # 368	\$475.00
F # 39	\$ 18.75	F # 599	\$ 22.00
F # 67	\$175.00	F # 713	\$ 25.00
F # 80	\$ 78.00	F # 717	\$ 27.00
F # 234	\$ 17.50	F # 718 (Rev. ink error)	\$ 39.00
F # 237	\$ 13.75	F # 729	\$ 25.00
F # 242	\$145.00	F # 1187	\$125.00
F # 268	\$245.00		

F # 382 \$1.00 First National Bank of Yankton * Territory of Dakota * 1872 First Charter. Charter Number Overprinted Twice. Signed by Cashier & Vice President. This note in superb new condition **\$2,750.00**

BROKEN BANK NOTES:

\$3.00 Piscataqua Exchange Bank Portsmouth, N. H. New and unsigned. Dated Nov. 6, 1852	\$ 12.50
\$5.00 Piscataqua Exchange Bank Portsmouth, N. H. Unsigned & Undated. New	\$ 7.50

Small Size Notes by Donlon numbers. The following notes as with all notes that we handle are select crisp uncirculated:

ERROR NOTE:

* Series 1935-E Silver Certificate \$1.00 Note. Offset note with the obverse impressed on the reverse. This superb error note shows the entire obverse (not just apart as is the general rule) in full ink density. Definitely from the first sheet impression and as such is: Very Rare \$ 195.00

LOW & UNUSUAL SERIAL NUMBERS:

102-1 A00000011A	\$175.00	201-2 W00000074A	\$ 65.00
102-1 A00001111A	125.00	201-3 B00000021B	\$ 95.00
Buy both notes for only	\$275.00	201-3 G00000021B	95.00
		Buy the pair for only	\$150.00
201-1 B00000011A	\$175.00		
201-1 B00000111A	150.00	201-7 A00000388A	\$ 65.00
201-1 F00001111A	125.00		
Buy all three notes for only	\$395.00		

For those of you who want the very best, Dolloff Coin Center is proud to offer this once-in-a-life time chance to own:

201-8 F00000001A

For only \$295.00

BLOCK NUMBER SPECIALS:

201-10	★B	\$ 45.00	
201-11	KD	\$150.00	(Only 4000 Minted. Very Rare!)
201-12N	★B	\$ 9.75	

Small Size Currency at attractive prices. Remember, all of our bills are select crisp uncirculated.

102-5	15.00	105-2	52.00
102-8	8.00	105-4	17.00
102-9	6.75	105-6	17.00
102-12	4.75	105-7	17.00
201-1	14.00	201-12W	4.00
201-2	8.00	201-13	4.00
201-3	10.00	201-14	2.00
201-7	7.00	201-15	2.50
201-8	12.00	201-16	2.00
201-9	4.00	201-16★	2.25
201-10	12.00	201-17	2.00
201-11	5.00	201-20	2.00
205-1	15.00	205-5	12.00
205-3	57.00	205-6	37.00
A205-2	27.00	H510	37.00
A210-2	37.00	H520-2	57.00
210-5★A	47.00	650	225.00

305-1 Type II * A Cut Sheet of Six Crisp Notes * The Millerton National Bank * Millerton, New York \$ 165.00

We have tried to give as wide a cross-section of material as possible. Many of the notes listed are one-of-a-kind. First check to our office takes the lot. On large orders, feel free to call us collect on any day except Wednesday. Want lists are respectfully solicited. We are always in the market to buy Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont material.



DOLLOFF COIN CENTER

116 STATE STREET, PORTSMOUTH, N. H. 03801

Call: 603-436-0332

Open: 10:00 AM to 8:30 PM

Americana Gallery Will Pay

IMMEDIATE CASH FOR

Gold Coins — Coin Collections — Paper Money — Foreign and U.S. — Obsolete Bank Notes, Singles and Uncut Sheets — Colonial Notes — Fractional Currency — Confederate Currency — Old Large Size Bills — Bonds and Historical Documents — Civil War Broad sides and Documents — Lincolnia — Florida Historical Material and Paper Currency — Ornate Stock Certificates — Autographs — Old Maps and Atlases — Medals — Antique Jewelry — Diamonds and Semi-precious Jewelry — Coin Bracelets — Stamps and Stamp Collections — Old Envelopes — Early Advertising Material and Other Unusual Items.

WE PURCHASE WHOLE ESTATES — CALL US FOR APPOINTMENT.

SAVE THIS CARD FOR REFERENCE

We Buy, Sell and Trade . . .

Americana Gallery

PHONES 565-7354—Evenings 522-3630

Hours 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

MAIL ADDRESS P.O. Box 4634

Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33304

A.N.A. — F.U.N. — A.P.S.

H. F. JENNE

2701 East Sunrise Blvd.

Room 412, Sunrise Bay Bldg.

Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33304

No Deposit.

MAIL BID NO. 3

Closes July 9, 1968.

Silver Certificates \$1.00

Lot No.	
1	1928 G-A Good
2	1928A G-A Good
3	1928B I-A Good
4	1928C T-A Filler
5	1935A Hawaii S-C Filler
6	1935B S-C Fine
7	1935A Nth Afr. I-C VG
8	1935A AU
9	1935B AU
10	1935D(N-12) Z-F AU
11	1935 D-03-J XF
12	1957 Star B Unc.

Silver Certificates \$5.00

13	1934A Nth Afr. K-A Fine
14	1934A J-A VF/XF
15	1953A Star 27610954A Fine
16	Above note is "higher than observed"
17	1953B F-A Unc.
18	1953B F-A VF/XF
19	1953B F-A VF/XF

Silver Certificates \$10.00

20	1934A North Afr. A-A F/VF
21	1934A North Afr. A-A Fine
22	1934A North Afr. B-A Fine
23	1934A North Afr. B-A VF-XF

U. S. Notes \$2.00

24	1928 A-00-A Good Corners off
25	1928D C-A Good Corners off
26	1928F D-A VG
27	1928G D-A XF
28	1928H E-A VF
29	1953 A-A F/VF
30	1953 Star 00A VG/Fine
31	1953A XF
32	1953B XF
33	1953B 6 Conseq XF
34	1953C XF
35	1953D 4 Conseq Unc.
36	1953E 5 Conseq Unc.
37	1963 Star 00 Unc.
38	1963 7 Conseq Unc.
39	1963 Unc.

Lot No.

U. S. Notes \$5.00

40	1928C G-A Fine/VF
41	1953A B-A Fine
42	1953B C-A Fine
43	1963 00 Star VF/XF
44	1963 Star XF
45	1963 Unc.

Federal Reserve Notes \$5.00

46	1929 J Brown Seal VF
47	1929 J Brown Seal VG
48	1934 Muled F Lt. Green Fine
49	1934C H XF
50	1950 J XF
51	1950A J Star 00 Unc.
52	1950 J Unc.
53	1950B H XF/AU
54	1950B H Unc.
55	1950B I VG
56	1950C J Star Unc.
57	1950C J Unc.
58	1950D J Fine
59	1950D J Fine

Federal Reserve Bank \$10.00

60	1928B B VF
61	1934A G VF
62	1934B B VF
63	1934C G VG
64	1950 J Unc.
65	1950B J Fine
66	1950C J Star Unc.
67	1950D J Unc.
68	1950D J Unc.
69	1950E G See Donlon AU
70	1963 J XF
71	1963 J 0000 Star Unc.
72	1963 J 00 Star Unc.

Federal Reserve Notes \$20.00

73	1929 G Brown Seal 000
74	1929 C Brown Seal 00 F/VF
75	1928 10th Dist (J) VF
76	1934 J Light Green Unc.
77	1934 J Lt Green Muled AU

Lot No.

78	1934A G Muled AU
79	1934A G VF/XF
80	1934A H XF
81	1934A L XF/AU
82	1934B A VF/XF
83	1934B F Fine
84	1934B H AU
85	1934B J XF
86	1934D J Unc.
87	1934D L VF/XF
88	1950 J XF
89	1950B H VF
90	1950C F XF
91	1950E K VF/XF
92	1950E L VF/XF
93	1963 J Star 000 AU
94	1963A J 00 Star Unc.
95	1963A J Unc.
96	1963A J Unc.

Federal Reserve Notes \$50.00

97	1928 7th Dist (G) XF
98	1934 J Light Green XF/AU
99	National Currency 1929 Brown Seal Type 2 \$10
100	National Bank of Unionville Mo. 000384 VF
101	First Nat Bank & T Co of Okla City VF
102	Boonville Nat Bank Mo. 002128 XF
103	Waynesville Nat Bank Ohio 000231 XF

Also

104	Bank of Canada \$2.00 1954 Beattie - Ras'sky Fine
105	Fractional Currency 10c 5th issue Filler

PHIL. A. MacKAY

4446 MADISON AVENUE
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64111

SPMC #1742

A.N.A. 48780

I have retired and am liquidating extras. This is your opportunity!

...FLASH...



The famous Texas National Bank Note Collection of Mr. William A. Philpott, Jr. of Dallas has been purchased by us, and is now being broken up and offered for sale. It contains the following items:

1. NOTES FROM MOST EVERY NATIONAL BANK IN TEXAS THAT ISSUED THEM ALONG WITH MOST SIGNATURES OF THE BANK OFFICIALS.
2. UNCUT SHEETS FROM SEVERAL TEXAS BANKS. MANY ARE NO. 1 SHEETS.
3. NO. 1 NOTES FROM MANY BANKS BOTH LARGE AND SMALL.
4. SET OF BANK NOTES WITH SIGNATURES OF ALL TEXAS BANKERS ASSOCIATION PRESIDENTS, ASSOCIATED WITH NATIONAL BANKS THAT SIGNED NOTES.
5. MANY FIRST CHARTER NOTES FROM TEXAS BANKS. SEVERAL UNIQUE.

WILL FURNISH LIST ON REQUEST.



BAIN-BROWNLEE-ROWE

1418 COMMERCE STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS 75201



YOU ASKED FOR IT!

A Popular Priced Information-Packed Guide Book Covering All Issues U. S. Large Size Notes 1861-1923.

LATEST VALUATIONS BUT NOT JUST A PRICE CATALOG!

"UNITED STATES LARGE SIZE PAPER MONEY"

BY WILLIAM P. DONLON

With Donlon Simplified Code Numbering (C) Adapted To Series 1861-1923.

First Popular Priced Catalog To Convey Information Essential To The Neophyte and Experienced Collector, Including

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

SECURED THROUGH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. S. SECRET SERVICE.

COMING SOON! PRICE \$2.50

AT YOUR DEALERS OR DIRECT FROM DONLON.

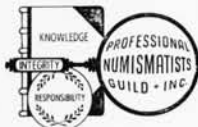
LIMITED PRE-RELEASE AUTOGRAPHED, NUMBERED COPIES

Sent to you by First Class Mail, one week in advance of release date. Numbers assigned as checks are received. Order today \$3.50 ppd. Airmail 50c additional.

Experience of over 35 years, collecting, buying and selling, U. S. Paper Money, plus over two years of extensive research, have made possible this informative contribution to numismatic literature.

Valuation based on experience as to the availability and the demand for the various issues. You might save more than the price of this book on the purchase of a single large size U. S. note. Keep informed! Order today!

For U. S. Small Size notes, you need Donlon's "U. S. SMALL SIZE PAPER MONEY" Only \$1. "The little book with the big impact."



**S. P. M. C. No. 74
P. O. BOX 144**

WILLIAM P. DONLON

*United States Currency Exclusively
and Full Time!*



**A.N.A. 4295
Life Member No. 101**

UTICA, NEW YORK 13503